

61- HQ-6580

SECTION 7

SECTION 7  
SERIALS 331--

SERIALS 331-



\*61-HQ-6580-7\*

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. 100-68282 eg

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>AUG 3 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/21 - 7/25/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES T. O'BRIEN</b>
TITLE <b>AGNES SMEDLEY, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D

[redacted] advised he met SMEDLEY briefly in China in 1934-1935; has no knowledge of Communist affiliation or espionage activity on her part. [redacted]

[redacted] advised he and his wife met SMEDLEY in 1937 at Yen-an, then headquarters for the Communist forces in China; also met her several times in the United States prior to her departure for England in November 1949. Based on the fact that she was criticized by the CP, USA, [redacted] did not believe that she was a Party member. Information reflecting SMEDLEY's association with the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and other pro-Communist groups and individuals set forth.

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CLASS. BY *[handwritten]*

DATE OF REVIEW *9/16/82*

DAOR

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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3 - New York

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**INDEXED - 73**

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NY 100-68282

DETAILS:

[redacted] was interviewed by agents of the Baltimore Office on April 10 and June 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 26, 1950.

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During the course of interview [redacted] gave the following statement concerning AGNES SMEDLEY:

"Concerning my trip to Yen-an, China, this was made in the late Spring of 1937. The trip originated at Peking, and Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP JAFFE, T. A. BISSON and I traveled together. We were in Yen-an three or four days. While in Yen-an, I recall meeting Miss AGNES SMEDLEY and Mrs. EDGAR SNOW. I do not believe they came to Yen-an together but were quartered at the same place in Yen-an. I had known both of them slightly before this occasion.....

"I first met Miss AGNES SMEDLEY in 1934 when my family and I went from America to China. She was on the same steamer for part of the voyage and was also headed for China. She was a free lance writer and journalist. I believe in the Spring of 1935, Miss SMEDLEY came to Peking from Shanghai and stayed there for a short time. I saw her during this time and on one occasion she had tea and spent the afternoon at our house in Peking. This is the extent of my association with her. I may have seen her since the trip to Yen-an in 1937, but, if so, I cannot recall it. I do not recall that she was ever a member of the IPR or any other organization I was ever connected with. I never knew her very well and never heard of her being connected with the Communist Party. Also, I had never heard that she was connected with Communism. However, she was in Yen-an and during the war she was in China with various Chinese armies that I had heard about, some Communist and some Kuomintang, but this would not make her a Communist. I am rather hazy on this but I believe one of the newspaper stories mentioning her recent death in London said that during part of the war in China she was connected with the Chinese Red Cross. I recall that within the last year or so there were newspaper stories emanating from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, stating that she had Communist connections and there were other newspaper stories released from the Pentagon either denying this was true or stating they had no proof of it.

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"I recall receiving a letter from AGNES SMEDLEY following the release of the Tokyo story a year or so ago. She wrote a very short but spluttery indignant letter from New York, I believe, to me in Baltimore objecting very loudly to the newspaper stories about her. I do not know why she should have written to me as I had no contact with her personally or otherwise since the 1937 trip to Yen-an, but suppose she wrote to me because I was someone in the Far Eastern Field. I cannot recall that she asked me to do anything about this matter and I cannot recall whether I responded to the letter but may have merely acknowledged it. I may have had other letters from her but this is the only one I can recall. I have made a search of my files for this letter I received from Miss SMEDLEY but I am unable to locate same."

With reference to OWEN LATTIMORE, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker" and for many years a member of the Communist Party, USA, has advised that he heard and read, in official Communist Party reports made by EARL BROWDER, JACK STACHEL, FREDERICK V. FIELD and HARRY GANNES, that OWEN LATTIMORE had been given assignments by the Communist Party during the period from 1937 to 1944.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On April 21, 1950 PHILIP JAFFE, formerly editor of "Amerasia", was interviewed at his summer residence in Stamford, Connecticut by SAS [ ] and WILLIAM S. TAVEL.

During the course of the interview, [ ] advised that during his and his wife's stay in Yen-an, China in early 1937, they had met EDGAR SNOW and his wife, AGNES SMEDLEY, who were already in Yen-an when they arrived. During their stay in Yen-an, he stated that they interviewed several of the Communist Party leaders there, including MAO TSE TUNG, the present head of the Chinese Communist Party.

With regard to AGNES SMEDLEY, [ ] stated that he was rather well acquainted with her personally; that he first saw her in Yen-an, China, in 1937, and that during the last five or six years he had seen her seven or eight times at social functions. He stated that he would say that she was not a Communist Party member and stated that his opinion was based on

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the fact that at the time Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK was kidnapped in 1936, AGNES SMEDLEY made a broadcast from the Province where CHIANG was being held, and that this broadcast had been severely criticized by the Communist Party and that EARL BROWDER, who was then head of the Communist Party, had "disowned" SMEDLEY. He stated that he also recalled that she had been expelled from Yenan, China, at one time for meddling in the political affairs there, and that he felt that while she was undoubtedly pro-Chinese Communist, he did not feel that she was a supporter of the Communist Party in the United States. He further stated that SMEDLEY was not alone in favoring the Chinese Communists, since there were a great many people who were in no way connected with the Communist Party in the United States who had visited China and, after seeing the situation there at first hand, had been very favorably impressed by what the Communists in China were doing for the people and had become supporters of the Communist regime in China. He stated that he had no knowledge of AGNES SMEDLEY ever having been a Soviet agent, and that he doubted that this could be true. He stated that his feeling was that AGNES SMEDLEY had gotten herself into a great deal of trouble and had made herself the target of many unsubstantiated accusations because she was interested in helping the "poor and downtrodden" wherever she found them, and that she had frequently "meddled" in matters with which she was not concerned in her attempts to right what she felt were wrongs and to help the poor.

I. ASSOCIATION WITH COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY

[Confidential Informant] of known reliability, advised on February 17, 1946 that he had recently attended a social gathering at the home of [redacted] New York City. This gathering was sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy to stimulate participation in and financial aid for a dinner planned as a "Spotlight on the Far East" to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 3, 1946. Informant stated that SMEDLEY was one of those present at this gathering.

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The November 1947 issue of "Spotlight on the Far East", official publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP), carried the following item: "Far Eastern authors honored. Authors of books on the Far East were

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"honored by the Committee and friends at a party held in New York on October 24, 1947". SMEDLEY was among the writers listed.

b2 [Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability,  
b7D advised that on December 5, 1948 a "Hands Off China" rally  
was held at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, New  
York City, under the sponsorship of the CDFEP. (U)

b1 ☐  
furnished a letter announcing a rally under the sponsorship  
of the CDFEP scheduled for June 15, 1949. SMEDLEY was listed  
as one of the prospective speakers. The throwaway announced  
in part: "Four hundred fifty million Chinese people will not  
be stopped by American guns in their march to peace and freedom."

b2 [Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability,  
b7D supplied a press release issued by the CDFEP dated May 18,  
1950, which reads as follows: "AGNES SMEDLEY's death will be  
commemorated at a memorial meeting to be held on Wednesday,  
May 24th, under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic  
Far Eastern Policy." The release noted that the meeting would  
take place at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (U)

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy  
has been carried on the Attorney General's list of subversive  
organizations.

## II. ASSOCIATION WITH ALLEGED COMMUNISTS OR PRO-COMMUNISTS

[Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability,  
advised that in an article appearing in a San Diego newspaper,  
the name of which informant did not supply, for May 23, 1937,  
AGNES SMEDLEY stated that she had been a friend of one MICHAEL  
BORODIN during the eight years that she was in China. [Confi-  
dential Informant ☐ of known reliability, has advised that  
BORODIN was a Russian national designated by the Comintern to  
act as political adviser to the Chinese Communist Party during  
the late 1920's. (U) *lower portion of rgh is per army LTR 3/24/53*  
*SPT also may b. 20.* (U)

b2 Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability,  
b7D advised that on March 24, 1945, AGNES SMEDLEY had accepted an  
invitation to dine at the home of PHILIP JAFFE and that among  
the guests scheduled to attend was GUNTHER STEIN. (U)

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Records of the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York reflect that in 1945, PHILIP JAFFE, editor of the magazine "Amerasia", pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to embezzle secret government documents.

b2 With reference to GUNTHER STEIN, [Confidential Informant ☐] has advised that STEIN was an active member in 1936 and 1937 of a Russian espionage ring operated in Japan under the leadership of one RICHARD SORGE. *portion of ref 4 per dmy 3/20/83*

Confidential Informant ☐

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Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that when she met SMEDLEY in the early 1930's in Moscow, one ANNE SAMUELS was SMEDLEY's constant companion. Some years later when informant again met SMEDLEY and asked about SAMUELS, SMEDLEY stated that she had discovered that SAMUELS was an OGPU agent assigned to keep track of SMEDLEY. ~~(U)~~

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[Confidential Informant ☐] of known reliability, advised that on April 21, 1937, ☐ a journalist on the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury", Shanghai, China, had written to ☐ at Peiping, China stating that AGNES SMEDLEY was in danger of not receiving a new passport but that she was not, as she feared, in danger of having her present one cancelled or her citizenship taken away, according to information in ☐ possession. ~~(U)~~

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[Confidential Informant ☐] of unknown reliability, has advised that ☐ was a journalist in China for many years and was quite pro-Communist until in 1949 the Communists forced him to suspend publication of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" and to leave the country. ~~(U)~~

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With reference to OWEN LATTIMORE, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, for many years a member of the Communist Party, and until 1945 Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist

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newspaper, stated that he had heard of LATTIMORE in official reports by officials of the Communist Party between 1935 and 1945. He recalled that in about 1934, EARL BROWDER, then head of the Communist Party, stated at Communist Party headquarters that LATTIMORE was to be given the assignment of the organization of a campaign to popularize the idea that the Chinese Communists were merely agrarian reformers. BROWDER also commended LATTIMORE's action in having brought so many Communist writers into the Institute of Pacific Relations. BUDENZ stated that he felt certain LATTIMORE was a Communist.

[Confidential Informant  of known reliability, advised] that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, New York, was contained on the subscription list of May 1949 for the magazine "The Slavic American", an official publication of the American Slav Congress, an organization which has been listed by the Attorney General as subversive. (U)

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[Confidential Informant  of known reliability, advised] that AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, was the recipient of a telegram dated June 4, 1949 from the Civil Rights Congress, requesting her to join the Civil Rights Congress in endorsing a statement to Federal Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA protesting the jail sentences for contempt imposed on JOHN GATES, HENRY WINSTON, and GUS HALL, Communist officials who were then being tried in New York for violation of the Smith Act. The Civil Rights Congress has been listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization. (U)

Confidential Informant  of known reliability, advised that he attended a meeting of the World Events Committee

Washington, D. C. At this meeting, one FRED BLOSSOM read a letter he had received from a Chinese student whose name informant understood to be  The letter indicated that  had been in the United States on a scholarship financed by CHIANG KAI-SHEK.  gave up the scholarship and went back to Communist China after talking with FRED BLOSSOM. BLOSSOM told those present at the meeting that he had instructed  how to get in touch with AGNES SMEDLEY, who would help him get through the Communist lines. The date of this letter was not known to the informant. (U)

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that FRED BLOSSOM, Washington, D. C., head of the World Events Committee, was in contact with [ ] Washington, D. C., in 1948. This informant also named BLOSSOM as a contact of [ ]

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It has previously been reported that prior to her departure for England in November 1949, SMEDLEY resided at the home of [ ] Palisades, New York.

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, has advised that by letter dated November 4, 1948, [ ]

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[ ] informed the Ambassador of the USSR in Washington, D. C. that they regretted that they would be unable to take part in the celebration of the Great October Revolution and thanked him for his invitation.

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Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, advised on [ ] that among the guests at the [ ] whom she had seen at various times, were EARL BROWDER, former head of the Communist Party, USA; GERHART EISLER, presently an official of the Communist Party in the Eastern Zone of Germany; and AGNES SMEDLEY.

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that shortly after ANNA LOUISE STRONG returned to Cromwell, Connecticut in May 1949, she directed a letter to SMEDLEY at Palisades, New York, stating in part: "It's unbelievably wonderful what the Chinese are doing. I think they have stopped the third World War. I really think it won't come off now; the world is over the hump."

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With reference to STRONG, LOUIS BUDENZ has advised that she was regarded as a sound Communist agent by the Communist Party and that although the Communist Party occasionally criticized her writings, she continued to remain in good standing with the Party up until the time informant left the Party.

### III. ASSOCIATION WITH ALLEGED PRO-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that he had observed that the offices of the International Publishers, Inc., New York City, publishers of books

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and pamphlets for the Communist Party, USA, issued a document entitled "Minutes of a Meeting to Plan Far East Institute". Informant noted that it was set forth in this document that: "A Far East Institute will be held under the auspices of the Jefferson School either during the week-end of January 12-13 or the week-end of January 19-20. The purpose of the Institute is to provide the occasion for a serious public examination of Far Eastern problems. The chief participants will be asked to prepare written papers in advance." SMEDLEY's name was included in this document in a list of possible participants. The Jefferson School of Social Science has been listed by the Attorney General as a subversive organization.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This conference was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which organization was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities on March 23, 1949 as "one of the most important Communist front organizations in the country and a basic Communist front with a long record of succession from other Communist fronts."

The July 26, 1950 issue of the "National Guardian", page five, carried an article by SMEDLEY under the caption "AGNES SMEDLEY's Last Warning, 'Dreadful War Plot Is Being Hatched in The Far East'." The article stated that CHIANG KAI-SHEK and various "American rattlesnakes" were hoping that by an invasion of China they could draw the Soviet Union into the melee and precipitate their long hoped for third world war.

A note by the editor of the "National Guardian" stated that this article had been taken from the "London Labor Monthly" and had been written by SMEDLEY on March 11, 1950. The editor noted that since that time, "using the North Korean aggression as a pretext", the United States had definitely committed itself to keep the CHIANG regime in China and the French "puppet regime" in Indochina by force and to continue occupying Japan indefinitely.

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[Confidential Informant  of known reliability, advised] that AGNES SMEDLEY, author, New York City, in January 1950 was one of the signers of an open letter to Senators and Congressmen urging defeat of President TRUMAN's arms program. This letter was put forth by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. (U)

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Confidential Informant  of known reliability, has advised that  the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (listed as subversive by the Attorney General), had stated on August 10, 1949 that he was participating in the preparation of a conference under the auspices of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.  stated to informant that the mailing list of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship had been used as a basis for obtaining signatures to the open letter to Congress protesting the TRUMAN arms program. (U)

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Informant further advised that on August 18, 1949  had reported to ARNOLD JOHNSON, Director of the Legislative Department of the Communist Party, USA, that there was a "terrific response" for the conference sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives scheduled for August 23-24, 1949 at Washington, D. C. (U)

#### IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Records maintained by the Clerk of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court of the State of New York, at New York City, reflected that SOLOMON SIDNEY SMITH, 1521 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, New York, was admitted to the practice of law on April 29, 1929. He was born November 23, 1903 in London, England and was naturalized by derivation from his father, who was naturalized June 25, 1924 at New York City. SMITH attended Townsend Harris High School from 1917 to 1920 and New York Law School from 1925 to 1928. He was employed by FRANCIS X. STEPHENS, 349 East 149th Street, Bronx, New York, as a law clerk, from 1928 to 1929. An affidavit submitted by SAMUEL S. ISAACS stated that he knew SMITH as a friend of his nephew, IRVING A. ISAACS, and considered him morally fit

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to practice law. An affidavit by IRVING A. ISAACS reflected that he knew SMITH for six years and similarly recommended him.

The file further reflected an additional statement by SMITH reflecting that he attended the College of the City of New York from September 1920 to June 1921, New York University from September 1921 to February 1924, obtaining a degree of BS, Cornell University Medical School from September 1924 to June 1925, New York University from February 1924 to February 1927, and evening sessions at the New School for Social Research from February 1925 to the date of his application.

Records of the Court Clerk reflected that IRVING ABRAHAM ISAACS was born October 27, 1903 at New York City and resided at 106 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. ISAACS graduated from Stuyvesant High School in 1920 and attended New York Law School from 1923 to 1926, obtaining a degree of Bachelor of Laws. His father's name was JACOB L. ISAACS. He was employed by EMANUEL I. SILVERSTEIN, 63 Park Row, New York City, in 1923, and by SAMUEL S. ISAACS, 266 Grand Street, New York City, from 1923 to 1927. Affidavits attesting to his good character were submitted by ALFRED J. AMEND, Rabbi MAX DROB, Dr. JULIUS WEISS, and SAMUEL HELLINGER. ISAACS was admitted to practice in 1927.

[Confidential Informants  of known reliability, were contacted for information concerning SMEDLEY with negative results.

~~(U)~~

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated ~~Aug 3~~ 1951 at New York, New York, are identified as follows: ~~(S)~~ (U)

San Diego Informant [redacted]

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LIDA, Far East Command. *In per army 3/30/53*  
*594 du my 6.20.52*

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Anonymous source in report of SA [redacted] b7C  
[redacted] dated June 17, 1949 at New Haven,  
re "ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.; INTERNAL  
SECURITY - R; REGISTRATION ACT."

Inspector [redacted] U. S. Post Office,  
New York.

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the New York Office for receipt of mail.

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Informant [redacted] of the Washington Field Office.

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(C)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Washington Field Office.

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[redacted] of the Boston Office.

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[redacted] interviewed July 1951 by SAS JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER and T. O'BRIEN.

Washington Field Informant [redacted]

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REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 5/

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York

August 17, 1951

Director, FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
ON 04-07-2005JAMES M. BRYAN, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(NY file 100-48252)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There are enclosed herewith 4 copies of the report of SA James M. Bryan, dated 8-9-51, at New York.

In connection with the information obtained [redacted] on page 2, it should be clearly shown whether or not this was a signed statement, and the date the statement was given should be set forth. It is also noted that [redacted] mentioned the IPR but information is not set forth in the report as to what the initials IPR represent. This should be done.

In the penultimate paragraph on page 3, it would appear that in line 3 the word "and" should appear between "his wife, Agnes Medley." The word "the" contained in line 5 of this paragraph is ambiguous and should be clarified.

The significance of the information contained in the first paragraph on page 5 is not apparent inasmuch as subject is not mentioned in connection with this rally.

It is noted that in the penultimate paragraph on page 5, you designate [redacted] which is IIA Far East Command, as being of known reliability. The Bureau does not attempt to evaluate the reliability of other Government agencies and [redacted] should be described as "another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations."

It is further noted that on page [redacted] and on page [redacted] are both listed as being of unknown reliability but no attempt was made to describe them further in accordance with Bureau instructions.

The significance of the information contained in the third paragraph on page 8 that Earl Browder, Gerhart Eisler and Agnes Medley visited the [redacted] is not apparent inasmuch as it is not shown that all three individuals visited [redacted] at the same time. Unless this can be clearly shown, it is suggested that you use the first part of the information to help characterize [redacted] and the information concerning Medley's visit to show her affiliation with [redacted].

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alden \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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JPM:cm:bjw

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

DATE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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55 AUG 24 1951

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The information contained in the last paragraph on page 8 is not dated either as to the time the information was received or the year in which the Far East Institute was held. This should be shown.

In the first paragraph on page 9, the source of the information that the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions should be shown.

The synopsis of the report reflects that [redacted] b7D has no knowledge of espionage activity on the part of Smedley but the details of the report do not reflect that he was questioned concerning this. The synopsis also states that in 1937, Yenon was headquarters for the Communist forces in China, but this information does not appear in the details. The same is also true of this statement: ".....prior to her departure for England in November, 1949." It is also suggested that the last sentence of the synopsis be changed to agree more closely with the facts set forth in the details.

The outline used for the report was not very practical inasmuch as some information is not set forth under any caption whereas other information is set forth under captions which are not applicable, for example, the characterizations of Philip Jaffe and [redacted] do not show that they are alleged Communists b7C or pro-Communist, nor is it definitely shown that [redacted] or Fred Blossom were associates of subject Smedley. A suggested outline for this report is as follows:

#### ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS IN CHINA

#### ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

##### a. Organizations

1. Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
2. American-Slav Congress
3. Civil Rights Congress
4. Jefferson School of Social Sciences
5. National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions
6. Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

##### b. Individuals

1. Philip Jaffe

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alden \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

2. Gunther Stein
3. [REDACTED]
4. Anna Louise Strong

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MISCELLANEOUS

Under the caption of Miscellaneous should be set forth the information concerning Fred Blossom, the article which appeared in the July 26, 1950 issue of the "National Guardian," the information concerning Solomon Sidney Smith and Irving Abraham Isaacs, and the contacts with [REDACTED]. The connection between Solomon Sidney Smith and Irving Abraham Isaacs with subject Smedley should also be set forth.

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In rewriting the report you should set forth the T symbols in chronological order and, in accordance with Bureau instructions, the date the informant furnished the information. In characterizing the organizations mentioned in the report, you should show exactly how they were designated by the Attorney General, that is, as Communist, subversive, and so forth, rather than loosely describing them as subversive organizations. In characterizing individuals the entire characterization should be set forth in one place rather than on separate pages, as is the characterization of [REDACTED] which appears on pages 3 and 6.

b7D

This report should be rewritten immediately and submitted promptly to the Bureau. The status of the report should be made pending. In view of the Congressional hearings being conducted on the Sorge case, you are instructed to keep this case in a pending status until further notice.

You are also instructed to thoroughly review your files to insure that all pertinent information concerning subject has been incorporated in report form, suitable for dissemination, and that all necessary investigation has been completed and reported.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: JULY 16, 1951

Director

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : AGNES SHEDLEY  
IS-R  
(Enfile 62-533)Declass  
10/12/82

Rebulet to 62-533 8/21/51.

Submitted herewith are the original and four copies of the corrected report of AGNES T. O'BRIEN dated May 11, 1951, at New York, which was returned to New York with referenced letter for correction.

In accordance with your instructions, as set out in referenced letter, the following information is being set out in this cover letter:

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[redacted] a former Comintern representative carried as [redacted] in the above-mentioned report, advised that ROGER BALDWIN of the American Civil Liberties Union was one of AGNES SHEDLEY'S liberal contacts but BALDWIN, in his capacity as head of the Civil Liberties Union, was interested in complaints coming up against the terroristic rule in China. This was not an intimate political contact. On the contrary, SHEDLEY was instructed to seek the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union in order to create a huge protest movement in America against CHINAG KAI-SHEK'S rule.

Encs. (5)

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JTC:RAS  
100-68282

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY *RPZ MAC JED*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2/3*  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *10-1-91*  
*10-1-81*

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DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4*  
ON *10/12/82*

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Classification per OGA letter dated 01-11-2005

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

NY FILE NO. **100-68282 RAS**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/11/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/1-30/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES T. O'BRIEN</b>
TITLE <b>AGNES SMEDLEY, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Reliable informant states that SMEDLEY was linked with the CP in the early 1920s and worked for the Comintern in China. States she was selected for work with the Comintern by an Indian residing in Shanghai named ROY. Informant states that as an official of the Anti-Imperialist League, he received reports made by SMEDLEY forwarded from Russia. He believes she had a high standing in the Secret Department of the Comintern. Miscellaneous information tending to show pro-Communist sympathies of SMEDLEY during her residence in US set forth.

- P -

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*An alleged former Comintern Confidential Informant [redacted] who is believed to be reliable and who has furnished accurate information in the past furnished the following information: Since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information:*

"AGNES SMEDLEY was a school teacher coming from very poor family of farmers in New Mexico. She had a great literary talent and she also wrote different books and novels."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>David Schmidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		RECORDED - 23
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 3 - New York		EXCLOSURE	100-6580-18	EX - 119
DATE OF REVIEW QADR		INDEXED - 78		

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"In her youth she married a refugee from India by the name of VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA. AGNES SMEDLEY became interested in Indian and colonial affairs through this marriage".

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3/27/85 [redacted] (U) [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHAYA was an Indian National Revolutionist, with whom SMEDLEY resided in Germany in the early 1920s. He said that CHATTOPADHAYA was assassinated in Russia during the war.

INFORMATION INDICATING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

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*pg 1-4 4 pm Army LTR  
Dtd 3/30/83 mg bpt. dtd. mg 6.20.45*

Confidential Informant [ ] a government agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, [ ] (U) advised that records of the Shanghai Municipal Police (SMP) revealed that the "Friends of the USSR", Shanghai Branch, was founded in 1932 by EDMOND EGON KISCH, a Czech journalist "long known as a Comintern Agent", and that this organization was typical of a series of pro-Communist "fronts". *QU*

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[ ] advised that the records of the SMP revealed that the Noulleins Defense Committee was founded by the "International Red Aid" and was a world-wide organization, specifically set up to free [ ] also known as [ ], who were arrested in 1931 in China, where they were tried and convicted for espionage. These records described the International Red Aid as the "Red Cross of the Communist International designed primarily to assist political prisoners, Soviet Agents caught red-handed and other victims of bourgeoisie action". *QU*

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[ ] said that the records of the SMP indicated that Hindustan Association of Berlin and the Berlin Indian Revolutionary Society were concerned with the independence movement of India, in which the Comintern took a great interest. It was further indicated that SMEDLEY was an erstwhile member of these organizations. *QU*

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[ ] advised that the records of the SMP revealed that the All-Chinese Labor Federation, mentioned previously, was an ostensible labor group, which received considerable aid from the Comintern in Shanghai; also that the China League for Civil Rights, mentioned previously, was a "Communist front" organization founded by "liberal members of the Kuomintang". *QU*

SMEDLEY'S WRITINGS

Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability [ ] (U) supplied the following information:

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"AGNES SMEDLEY was one of many well-known individuals who was listed as an American author member who served on the 1923 staff of International Union of Revolutionary Writers in issuing its official organ, 'International Literature'.

"AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as one of the contributors of articles and stories to the 'Clipper' which periodical was published from August to October, 1941, then suspended without explanation."

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[Confidential Informant  of unknown reliability] ~~(U)~~ supplied the following information:

"At the first meeting of the League of American Writers, acting through its National Council, AGNES SMEDLEY was listed as one of the individuals attending the meeting. It was known to be affiliated officially with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers"

*sp4 during 6.12.40*

~~(U)~~ Confidential Informant  advised that SMP records revealed that the "International Union of Revolutionary Writers" was founded in 1925 to enlist the sympathetic literati abroad for the promotion of pro-Soviet, anti-Fascist and anti-war themes. It was shown that this organization was probably organized under the Soviet organization "The Society for Cultural Relations with Free Countries", better known as VOKS, and that in Moscow the International Union of Revolutionary Writers was responsible for the publication of the English language "Moscow Daily News" and "International Literature", a periodical devoted to the promulgation of Communist ideology abroad. ~~(U)~~

*Bracketed Army info U per LTR 3/30/43*

Concerning the League of American Writers, above-mentioned, the Attorney General has declared this to be a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On August 27, 1942,  of the "National Republic Magazine", furnished photostatic material consisting

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of clippings from newspapers and various publications. Included in this material was an article by LEWIS GANNETT entitled "AGNES SMEDLEY - Her Life with the Chinese Reds". A notation indicates that this article appeared in the "Washington Post" for July 1, 1930. The article gives a brief biographical sketch of SMEDLEY and is devoted mainly to a review of her book "China Fights Back". The article states:

"Her previous books on China were written in Shanghai; though filled with a passion for the extraordinary feats of China's Red Armies, they were stories told at secondhand. This book is first-hand stuff, the diary of a participant and of a partisan. . . . This is the story of that Eighth Route Army which. . . . was China's Red Army, the enemy of the 'republic'".

The "German American", a German language publication in New York City, which was the official organ of the German American Emergency Conference, stated in the second issue dated June, 1942 that the aims of the publication were to be "the destruction of Nazism and Fascism throughout the world and complete liberation of the German people from the Nazi yoke". In this issue was also a statement which called for the "unity of all anti-Nazis regardless of political opinion or religious belief". AGNES SMEDLEY was a contributor to the October, 1943 issue of this publication.

b2 Concerning the German American Emergency Conference, (U)  
b7D Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that organization was a "Communist controlled" organization. The informant stated that the American counterpart of the Free Germany Committee, which was founded during the war in Moscow, Russia with approval and active support of the Soviet Government, is the German American Emergency Conference.

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The following item was in the October, 1945 issue of "Freies Deutschland" (Free Germany), Mexico City, page 29:

AGNES SMEDLEY, the great American who is so well informed on China, has just completed a book, 'The Life and Times of Chuh-Teh'. The work presents a history of the revolutionary movement in China during the last 60 years and is based on the life of General CHU, who furnished AGNES SMEDLEY with most of the details".

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on June 30, 1942 that the "Freies Deutschland", mentioned-above, was a German language monthly magazine published at Mexico City, Mexico, which was Communistic in nature and contributed to by Communists of long standing known to the informant. He stated that EGON ERWIN KISCH, whom he knew as a German newspaper man, writer, lecturer and ardent Communist, was one of those who collaborated in the publication of the magazine. He said KISCH made a trip to the United States in the late 20s and subsequently to Russia, and was sent by the Soviet Government on a mission to China. (U)

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It is to be noted that EGON ERWIN KISCH is possibly identical with EDMOND EGON KISCH, mentioned previously by [ ] as being a "long known Comintern Agent". (U)

"Diario Popular", a Communist labor daily newspaper, Montevideo, Uruguay, for November 4, 1945, contained an article on page 3 entitled "Formation and Decay of Kuomintang" by SMEDLEY.

COMMUNIST ASSOCIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Concerning AGNES SMEDLEY, Confidential Informant [ ] advised the following:

"She linked with the Communist Party in the early 1920s. For some reason or other she went to the Far East after getting contact with the Russian intelligence. She was actually initiated into the Chinese work when BORODIN, the Comintern representative, and the Indian named ROY were staying in China in order to obtain control of the Nationalist Party known under the name of Kuomintang. It is (U)

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"my belief that ROY selected AGNES SMEDLEY in view of the recommendation of her husband for work in China. It was apparent that the Russians wanted to use the protection of her American passport in exploring conditions on such territories where Russian agents would have been in danger. ~~C~~ (U)

"She generally stayed in Shanghai from where she communicated through the Russian boats touching the Shanghai harbor with Vladivostok, where, according to our knowledge, the Far Eastern center of the Russian intelligence was located during the 1920s and the beginning of the 1930s. ~~C~~ (U)

"In the capacity [redacted]

[redacted] reports of AGNES SMEDLEY by medium of Moscow reports which were addressed to a place unknown to me on Russian territory. These reports were depicting mostly the terroristic rule of CHIANG KAI-SHEK, after his arrival in Shanghai in 1927. [redacted]

entrusted with the task to create a protest movement for the liberation of an allegedly Swiss trade union organizer who was caught in Shanghai in 1927 or thereabouts who went under the name of [redacted] understood that he was not Swiss but of Polish origin and his connections with the trade union work were only occasional. He was a political agent of the Comintern in the territory under the control of CHIANG-KAI-SHEK, where he tried to organize an armed upheaval. AGNES SMEDLEY has sent permanent reports about the whereabouts of [redacted]

[redacted] after his detention and the dangers which she said menaced both his and his wife's lives. Incidentally, I might remark that into the campaign for the liberation of [redacted] were successful in drawing in by medium of Professor EINSTEIN, Senator BORAH, then of the Foreign Relations of the American Senate. Due to this intervention [redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

"SMEDLEY had met Lord MARLEY during the anti-imperialist conference which was organized in Shanghai in 1932. From that time on she had apparent facility to go to British controlled territories. She was, according to my knowledge, a convinced Communist and as such a bonafide agent of the Soviet Union, whose Machiavellian policies she was ~~C~~ (U)

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"never able to see closely. SMEDLEY was pretty much in contact with everybody who had some position as a liberal in the United States. The persons I knew of being in intimate contact with SMEDLEY within the Communist Party of the USA were ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG and HARRISON GEORGE. (U)

"She was in touch with many people. AGNES SMEDLEY had a very high standing in the Secret Department of the Comintern. I had occasion to ascertain the great esteem she was held in by such people as MIRONOV, a big man of the Russian intelligence and also of the Secret Department of the Comintern. I met MIRONOV at the celebration of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. At that reception MIRONOV mentioned AGNES SMEDLEY as a mutual friend. This was in 1927. (U)

"I saw AGNES SMEDLEY in New York City in 1934 at the Hotel Seville. She was in New York for a long visit. GUNTHER STEIN was also at the Hotel Seville waiting for her. AGNES SMEDLEY, when I saw her in the Hotel Seville in 1934, referred to STEIN as her collaborator. (U)

Concerning ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, mentioned-above, Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on September 8, 1947 that TRACHTENBERG was a member of the National Review Commission of the Communist Party, USA and secretary of the International Publishers, Inc., a Communist publishing firm. (U)

Concerning HARRISON GEORGE, LOUIS BUDENZ, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, advised that GEORGE was formerly editor of the Communist daily newspaper on the West Coast, "The People's World" and that he is a charter member of the CP.

Concerning the Anti-Imperialist League, Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability who has furnished accurate information in the past, on October 13, 1939 advised that one [ ] a member of the CP, USA, and former organizer of the California District of the CP, USA was assigned by the Party to assist all Latin American Party organizations in establishing (U)

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direct communication and contact with each other and the United States and USSR and that the Anti-Imperialist League was one of the many fronts utilized in this matter.

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With reference to GUNTHER STEIN, mentioned-above, Confidential Informant [ ] has supplied information and transcripts of official records of the Japanese Government showing that STEIN was a member of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Japan during the years 1936 and 1937. *(U) Portion of page 4 per Army LTR 3/30/53*

COMMUNIST PARTY ASSOCIATIONS

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Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, (U) supplied the following information dated March 15, 1931:

"Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY, a notorious member of a Pan-Pacific Labour Secretariat and local correspondent of various German socialistic newspapers, returned to Shanghai a few days ago and is residing at Number 70-72 Rue Grouchy, French Concession, Shanghai. She was travelling throughout China for the purpose of investigating 'Foreign oppression of the Chinese', which she will report in various papers in Germany and USSR. Mrs. SMEDLEY has no husband and is living with a Chinese named FENG, who poses as her secretary. Mrs. SMEDLEY is a close friend of notorious Comrade EARL BROWDER, an American Communist and leader of Pan-Pacific labor activity. She is also in touch with Comrade and [ ] American Communists who visited Shanghai last year and are reported to be in Peiping at present." *(U) Per Treasury LTR 3/16/53*

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, (U) supplied the following information:

[ ] a Swiss lawyer, arrived in Shanghai, on or about February 15, 1932. He pretends that he came to China as the legal representative of the [ ] family. Later it was found that VINCENT really was sent to China by Comrade MUNTZENBERG, a notorious German Communist and the General Secretary of 'Mejrabcom' (International Labor Aid). Since coming to Shanghai, [ ] has had several meetings with Comrade KISCH and Mrs. AGNES SMEDLEY. *(U)*

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*U Per Treasury LTR dtd 3/16/53  
mg 6.20.53*

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*pgs 1+2 U Per Army LTR 3/30/83 ny 6.20.43*

[Confidential Informant ☐ advised that the records of the SMP indicated that the Pan-Pacific Labour Secretariat, mentioned-above, was organized by the Comintern prior to 1927 as its major organ for agitation and propaganda in China. *Q U*

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[Concerning Comrade MUNTZENBERG, mentioned-above, Confidential Informant ☐ advised that the SMP records revealed that WILLIE MUNTZENBERG was a German Communist "wheelhorse" and one of the Comintern's most efficient organizers of both Communists and Communist fronts. *Q U*

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Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, supplied the following information:

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"A reliable foreign source advised that PAUL EUGENE WALSH (alias of FRANCIS EUGENE WALDRON, commonly known as EUGENE DENNIS, National Committee, CP, USA) was an agent of the Comintern in the Far East. In 1934, he was charged with 'disintegration' work among the British armed forces stationed at Shanghai, China. Later he was charged with the selection and dispatch to Moscow for training in the Lenin School for Communist Party Members recruited in the Philippines and French Indo-China. He was in contact with AGNES SMEDLEY and HAROLD ISAACS in China, but he was not permitted to have any contact with Chinese Communists. In the Far East he was known as MILTON. *C* (U)

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The magazine "Asia", of February, 1938, contained an article entitled "The Passing of the Chinese Soviets" by NYM WALES. The following is quoted from this article:

"Through a small hole in the paper window at which I occasionally watch the life in the courtyard, I can see my husky bodyguard from the O.G.P.U. fingering his new Kuomintang cap in gingerly fashion, rubbing the bourgeois blue-and-white enamel symbol. No doubt he is thinking of the tattered old cloth Red Star that he wore from Kiangsi on the Long March and preserved with his own loving fingers when it became unrecognizable. But the Red Star is no longer visible on the once Soviet horizon. Even CHU TEH wears a Kuomintang cap. And AGNES SMEDLEY too! The whole Chinese Red Army is now clothed in regulation Kuomintang uniforms supplied by Nanking. It has not even a name but only a number like all other armies under the central government; it is the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army of China".

b2 Informant [redacted] Concerning NYM WALES, mentioned-above, Confidential advised that the SMP records revealed that EDGAR SNOW and his wife, who wrote under the name of NYM WALES, edited a "pro-Communist publication" in Peking, China, named "Democracy" in 1930s and that the SNOWS were shown as associates of AGNES SMEDLEY. *4th Pcu Army Ltr dtd 3/20/43*

LOUIS BUDENZ advised that during the course of EDGAR SNOW'S writing in China he agreed to accept Communist discipline and that this required SNOW to edit his book "Red Star Over China" to satisfy Communist Party instructions. *my 6.20.43*

Concerning CHU TEH, mentioned-above, it is to be noted that he was previously identified in this report as the Chinese General who furnished SMEDLEY with most of the details for her book "The Life and Times of Chuh Teh". *24*

ANNA LOUISE STRONG advised that AGNES SMEDLEY has written some extremely good books on China. She stated that she has run across SMEDLEY in China and also met her in the

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United States but not recently. STRONG stated that she does not believe SMEDLEY is a Communist because in her opinion SMEDLEY does not have a disciplined personality and the Communist, therefore, would not want her. SMEDLEY is a very emotional journalist. "She gets terribly fond of the Chinese Communists, and then something happens and she does not like them." STRONG stated it is her personal opinion that SMEDLEY is not a Communist Party member.

LOUIS BUDENZ advised that ANNA LOUISE STRONG, mentioned above, was radically inclined in 1914 and later was regarded as a sound agent by the Communist Party. He said that although the Communist Party occasionally criticized her writings, she continued to remain in good standing with the Party up until the time BUDENZ left the Communist Party in 1945.

Volume 90, Part 10 of the Appendix to the Congressional Record contained an extension of remarks of Honorable JOHN S. GIBSON of Georgia in the House of Representatives, September 6, 1944. The following is quoted from this source:

"On October 29, I brought to the attention of the House a very ugly attack made on the South by one AGNES SMEDLEY. . . .At the time I made this address before the House, I did not have any information whatever on AGNES SMEDLEY as an individual. . . .I want to impart. . . .some information that I have received with regard to her which I have every reason to presume to be the truth.

"I learned that she is a regular contributor and has been for the past 15 years to the 'New Masses', which is an official organ of the CP in the US. I learned further that she is a contributor to the 'Daily Worker', also an official organ of the CP. I further learned that she was an artist for the magazine known as 'Fight', which was the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which organization has been found to be a Communist front by Attorney General BIDDLE and the Dies Committee.

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"In the year 1936, she sent greetings and was sponsor of a banquet given in honor of MOTHER BLOOR, so-called first lady of the CP in the US.

"She is the author of many books which portray the glory of the CP and its great cause. She was the author of 'Short Stories from China', which was published in Moscow in 1935. She was the author of 'China's Red Army Marches', in which she described in glowing language how the Reds with people other than whites had overcome the whites in revolutions. She pictures the great benefits received from Communist revolutions. It is quite significant that ROBERT MORSE-SLOVETT, whose Communistic affiliations and activities have been subjects of concern to the membership of this House, which by vote prohibited any further funds being paid to him from the Federal Treasurer of the US, wrote the preface to 'China's Red Army Marches', wherein he paid glowing tribute to this AGNES SMEDLEY.

"There also appears a paragraph. . . .in BENJAMIN GITLOW'S book 'I Confess'. It is probably known that GITLOW was in prison at Dannemora for sedition. The paragraph I refer to is as follows, to wit: 'One day, AGNES SMEDLEY came to Clinton on the pretext that she was interested in prison problems. She was shown the prison and on her tour of inspection, came across JIM LARKIN, who knew all about her visit. He greeted her with a smile which did not go unnoticed by the prison authorities, who became suspicious, investigated her, took her aside and ordered her to leave. Then followed a series of articles in the 'Socialist Daily', 'The New York Call', about the dungeon at Dannemora, and the terrible treatment being accorded to the politicals especially JIM LARKIN. It was a grim story, part true and part good imagination. (p. 115-117)."

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7D furnished the following information:

b7C "On Thursday, December 14, 1944, Colonel EVANS CARLSON gave an informal talk to a group of guests of [ ] at the latter's home in San Diego. During the course of his talk, CARLSON referred

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frequently and favorably to General STILLWELL and described a dinner and conversation which he enjoyed while out in China years ago with 'JOE' (STILLWELL) and AGNES SMEDLEY, the well-known American Communist who specializes in Chinese affairs and who has lived and travelled (and written of) as an associate of the Chinese Communist Armies". ~~C~~ (U)

LOUIS BUDENZ on April 26, 1950 described EVANS CARLSON, mentioned-above, as a Communist. He stated it was his recollection that he had met CARLSON at the home of [redacted] whom he identified as a Communist Party member, where a group of Communists were honoring CARLSON. He said that he believed that at this meeting CARLSON was retired from the service.

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ATTITUDE OF COMMUNIST PARTY TOWARD  
SMEDLEY

The January 29, 1937 issue of the "Daily Worker", contained an item captioned "A Warning Regarding News From China". The article was signed by EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA and stated: "The appearance in the Capitalist Press of sensational stories from China regarding AGNES SMEDLEY, connected up with references to the Chinese Communist Party, makes it necessary to warn the American Public that Miss SMEDLEY is a free-lance journalist, who has not in the past, and does not now work under the direction of the Communist Party, or represent it in any way, neither in China nor in the United States."

An article in the "Daily Worker" for May 4, 1937 captioned "SMEDLEY is Not a Member of Chinese Party" reads as follows:

"The press in China and in the United States of America has published many stories regarding AGNES SMEDLEY, the American writer, stating among other things that she is

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"organically connected with the Communist Party of China. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wished to officially announce that Miss SMEDLEY has no organic connection with the Communist Party of China."

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, made available the February, 1948 "Monthly Bulletin" issued by the National Women's Commission, Communist Party. The bulletin makes reference to AGNES SMEDLEY'S book "Battle Hymn of China", which describes the celebration by the Womens National Salvation Association attached to the Chinese Red Army behind Japanese lines on March 8, 1938. (U)

The "Daily Worker" for January 3, 1939, carried an article stating that beginning January 22, 1939 the "Sunday Worker" would be improved and that the Magazine Section in the future would feature articles by outstanding writers such as AGNES SMEDLEY and others.

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised as follows: (U)

"At a meeting of Branch 370, King Co., of the CP (State of Washington) on [ ] Literature Director of the Branch, urged that the members present buy a pamphlet entitled 'Battle Hymn of China' by AGNES SMEDLEY." (U) b2  
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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, in an article in "The Worker", captioned "International Women's Day", stated:

"AGNES SMEDLEY tells in 'Battle Hymn of China' of an International Women's Day celebration she attended among them ( the Guerilla fighters of China) behind, or more correctly inside, the Japanese lines, led by the Women's National Salvation Association."

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on December 17, 1950 that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA. (U)

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(U) ~~C~~ Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised as follows:

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[ ] Administrative Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln School and allegedly a member of the CPA, said that [ ] was invited to attend a meeting of the School on March 19, 1944, honoring AGNES SMEDLEY, author of 'Battle Hymn of China', who was appearing in Chicago under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Persons invited to the School meeting included several members of the International Workers Order and a number of friends of the School, several of whom were identified as alleged members of the CPA or Communist sympathizers".

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It is to be noted that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the International Workers Order have been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist front organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, which list includes the Abraham Lincoln School.

Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, advised as follows: ~~C~~ (U)

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"A Chinese Communist Army propaganda officer, when speaking before a number of the resident Methodist Mission pupils, Changli, China, on May 19, 1947, after the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army took over part of Changli and the adjacent Methodist Mission, explained the objectives of the Communist Eighth Route Army. He said that the aim of this Army was to free the people of China from the imperialism of the CHIANG KAI SHEK Regime. He said that China has been freed from the Japanese only to become victims of American imperialism, but that there are some good Americans, such as EDGAR SNOW and AGNES SMEDLEY." ~~C~~ (U)

On April 27, 1949 the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, which stated

Para 5 (U) per State Dept. LTR. Undated received by FBI on 4/1/88 sp4 [signature]

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that "many sterling fighters for civil rights such as . . . .  
AGNES SMEDLEY. . . .and others are today associated with  
the Civil Rights Congress."

It is to be noted that the Civil Rights Congress has  
been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist front  
organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

##### Russian War Relief

On December 19, 1944 the "Schenectady Gazette"  
carried an article reflecting that MICHAEL BUTURLINSKY,  
Russian American baritone, presented a program to introduce  
the local Russian War Relief Drive for Christmas gifts for  
Russian children. At this meeting, AGNES SMEDLEY gave an  
account of her experiences during her three trips to Russia.  
It was stated that AGNES SMEDLEY was the author of "Battle  
Hymn of China". This article stated that Miss SMEDLEY went  
to Russia from China to convalesce at a writers' health  
center. Miss SMEDLEY described these resorts for workers  
and for the Red Army, which are maintained in former Czarist  
spas and playgrounds to which the best in Russian music and drama  
companies come regularly. According to this article, the  
home of Dr. and Mrs. GEORGE HANTON on the Union College  
campus, as well as BEN RICHTHAND'S jewelry store, were listed  
as the places to turn in children's gifts for Russian war  
relief. Miss AGNES SMEDLEY was at the time of this report  
residing at Saratoga Springs, New York and was considered an  
expert on the Communist China situation.

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
advised that [ ] stated that she might possibly use  
[ ] as a contact with AGNES SMEDLEY, a liberal author-  
ess of Saratoga Springs, New York for the formation of a CPA  
group in Saratoga Springs. (U)

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It is to be noted that Mr. BENJAMIN MANDEL, Director of Research, Committee of Un-American Activities, in 1942, advised that the Russian War Relief was a Communist controlled "front" organization. He further advised that the Russian War Relief was started at a rally held July 2, 1941 in New York City. This rally was sponsored by the American Council of Soviet Relations, which later became the National Council of Soviet American Friendship, which organization has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

b2 [Confidential Informant] of known reliability (U)  
b7D advised that [ ] was a member of  
b7C the "Schenectady Committee to Free Earl Browder" in 1942, which was active in distributing Communist Party propaganda and advocating the opening of the second front against HITLER and insisting upon the release of BROWDER.

b7C Concerning [ ] Confidential Informant (U)  
b2 of known reliability, advised on July 7, 1948 this person  
b7D was lower West side Regional Director of the New York County Communist Party.

Samuel Adams School

b2 [Confidential Informant] of unknown reliability (U)  
b7D advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers sponsored by the Samuel Adams School of Boston, Massachusetts. She spoke under the school auspices at services of the Community Church in Boston on March 10, 1945. She stated that the only Democratic forces within the country were represented by the Communist armies. She severely criticized American policy for CHIANG KAI-SHEK. She said "I am not a Communist and I do not know much about American Communists, but I do know that I feel completely at home in the presence of the Chinese Communists". SMEDLEY also spoke at the Samuel Adams School on March 19, 1945.

b7C Prior to SMEDLEY'S appearance in Boston, [ ]  
[ ] of the Samuel Adams School, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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b7C conferred with [redacted] District #1, Communist Political Association, in order that no conflicts in SMEDLEY'S schedule would occur. [redacted] noted that SMEDLEY was an intimate friend of CHANG PU, an instructor at the Adams School, who was identified as a Communist Political Association member.

b2 [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] (U)  
advised as follows:

b7C "On March 12, 1947, [redacted] Director of the Samuel Adams School, contacted [redacted] Trustee of the School and invited [redacted] to attend a reception to AGNES SMEDLEY being given by the Samuel Adams School".

b2 [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] (U)  
advised as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, Boston, Massachusetts, after being included by the Attorney General of the United States on the list of organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835, issued a letter on December 15, 1947, which indicates the attitude assumed by the School with respect to its inclusion on this list. In their letter, the Board of Trustees pointed out that during its short existence the Samuel Adams School had made a notable contribution to the level of general education and their students and the public had been privileged to hear and meet personally such notable persons as AGNES SMEDLEY among many others."

The Samuel Adams School has been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

b2 [redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, [redacted] (U)  
b7D advised as follows:

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"On January 26, 1947, AGNES SMEDLEY was scheduled to lecture before the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Her topic was to be 'American and Soviet Far Eastern Policy'. SMEDLEY recently returned from China. Her best book seller was stated to be 'The Battle Hymn of China', and is one of the key sources of information on that explosive area. [redacted] an employee of the above organization, introduced AGNES SMEDLEY as the 'fighting woman in China'."

b7C

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of Chicago, stated that on March 26, 1944, the North Side American-Soviet Friendship Committee would meet and have a book review of AGNES SMEDLEY'S "Battle Hymn of China".

The November 16, 1948, issue of the "Daily Worker" in a statement released through the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship called for the reestablishment of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Among the persons who signed this statement was AGNES SMEDLEY.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been declared by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the North Side American-Soviet Friendship Committee are affiliates of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

According to an article appearing in the column of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, in January, 1948, ANNA LOUISE STRONG was a principal speaker at a conference on "American Policy in China and the Far East". This conference was followed by a two-day session at the Roosevelt Hotel, in which AGNES SMEDLEY was to participate.

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The "Daily Worker" of April 7, 1948, advised that AGNES SMEDLEY would be interviewed by ARTHUR GAETH over the Mutual Network at 9:30 PM, April 7, 1948. The program was sponsored by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and was announced by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. (U)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on October 9, 1950 that the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was almost entirely "Communist controlled". b2 b7D

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

(U)  
Confidential Informants [redacted] all of known reliability, furnished the following information: b2 b7D

"AGNES SMEDLEY appeared on the combined list of sponsors for the Civil Rights Congress, National Conference, scheduled in Chicago, November 21 to 23, 1947".

The "New York Post-Home News" of May 10, 1948 contained a full page ad, entitled "Speak Up Today or Lose Everything Tomorrow", published over the name of the Civil Rights Congress, New York City. Among the listed sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress appeared the name of AGNES SMEDLEY. As set out above, the Civil Rights Congress is on the Attorney General's list.

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the signers of a petition which was described in an article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for October 18, 1948, entitled "34 Notables Sign A Petition for JAFRC Eleven". As set out above, the JAFRC is on the Attorney General's list.

NY 100-68282

Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace

Confidential Informant  of known reliability,  
advised as follows: ~~C~~ (U)

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"O. JOHN ~~ROGGE~~ in a speech at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held March 25-27, 1949 at New York City mentions the name of AGNES SMEDLEY and refers 'Injustice on one side is matched by injustice on the other. The injustice to AGNES SMEDLEY by the United States is matched by the injustice to ANNA LOUISE STRONG by the Soviet Union.' ~~C~~ (U)

"At the writing and publishing panel of this convention, AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the speakers who received three minutes and her speech dealt with China". ~~C~~ (U)

The United States Department of State at the time of granting visas to delegates from "iron curtain" countries to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace announced as follows:

"1. The American Government is fully aware of the close relationship between this conference and the so-called 'World Congress for Intellectuals' held in Wroclaw, Poland in August, 1948. At this conference, it was entirely clear that none of the cultural leaders of Eastern Europe were free to express any views other than those dictated by the political authorities in Moscow. None of them will be free at the present conference.

"2. The American Government entertains no illusions as to the manner in which the Communists will attempt to use and manipulate the present conference."

Committee for Free Political Advocacy

The pamphlet entitled "Alert", Issue #72, lists AGNES SMEDLEY as an initiative sponsor of the Committee for Free Political Advocacy.

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A mimeographed pamphlet of the "Call to Paris World Peace Congress" states that AGNES SNEEDLEY was one of a number of American sponsors. (U)

With respect to the Committee for Free Political Advocacy, Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on [ ] that a conference of the committee was to be held July 16th and 17th, 1949 at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City. The informant reported that the conference planned to place special emphasis on the Bill of Rights and on the trial of the 11 Communist Party leaders because they declared that if political advocacy were declared a crime, the political guarantees of the Bill of Rights would be destroyed since one of the political parties of the United States would be outlawed.

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FREIES DEUTSCHLAND

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on August 1, 1944 that SNEEDLEY was one of the collaborators of the magazine "Freies Deutschland", which is published in Mexico. The purpose of the magazine is said to be to furnish an organ in which all anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist Germans can voice their opinions in a concentrated effort to crush the Nazi regime.

b2

It is to be noted that "Freies Deutschland", mentioned above, was previously described in this report by Confidential Informant [ ] as being published by Communists in Mexico City. ~~(U)~~

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Rochester Forum League

Confidential Informant [ ], of known reliability, advised as follows: ~~(U)~~

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"AGNES SNEEDLEY, war correspondent and author, was the speaker at a meeting of the Rochester Forum League held ~~(U)~~

~~(U)~~

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"at the Powers Hotel on Sunday Evening, April 2, 1944. The Rochester Forum League is a Sunday Evening Forum sponsored by the Professional Group of the Rochester Community Club, the Communist Party organization in Rochester, New York." ~~C~~ (U)

American Youth for Democracy

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, ~~C~~ (U)  
advised as follows:

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[ ] of the American Youth for Democracy was trying to organize a rally to observe World Youth Week of Monday, March 27, 1944. [ ] stated that she desired to get in touch with AGNES SMEDLEY and have her appear on the program."

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist front organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Anti-Nazi Student Committee

Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that [ ] home of BERTOLT BRECHT, had received a communication from AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. [ ] was identified as a Danish writer, author of "The Dangerous Age", who, in November, 1943, visited in the home of HANS EISLER, brother of GERHART EISLER. She was also on the Advisory Board of the Anti-Nazi Student Committee of New York City, a German Communist organization. ~~C~~ (U) (U)

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Concerning the Anti-Nazi Student Committee, it is to be noted that Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, ~~C~~ (U) advised that this organization was created under the sponsorship of the German Emergency Conference on

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(U)

b2 June 4, 1942. It is to be further noted that the German  
b7D American Emergency Conference has been described by  
Confidential Informant [ ] as a Communist controlled organization.

(U)

b2 Concerning BERTOLT BRECHT, mentioned-above, Confidential  
Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that [ ]  
[ ] the German publishing house,  
b7D "Drei Masken Verlag" and that he has followed BRECHT'S career  
since 1919 as a writer. He said that he had found  
BRECHT has always written as a "propagandist of Communism  
and Sovietism".

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, (U)  
b7D and LOUIS BUDENZ have reported that GERHART EISLER, mentioned-  
above, was a Comintern representative in the United States  
during the middle 1930's, and again during 1940 and that he  
has been a Communist Party member of 20 years standing.

Concerning HANS EISLER, mentioned-above, it is to  
be noted that on September 24, 1947 HANS EISLER testified  
before the House Un-American Activities Committee that he  
had applied and been accepted in the Communist Party  
in Germany in 1926 but had never been active in Communist  
Party work.

MISCELLANEOUS

[ ] of Howell, Soskin Publish-  
ing Company, New York City, stated that AGNES SMEDLEY is  
Communistically inclined, having, on numerous occasions written  
books sympathetic to the Communist cause in China. It was  
b7C [ ] opinion that SMEDLEY, if she was not a member of the  
Communist Party, was, at least, a "fellow traveler".

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7D advised that AGNES SMEDLEY advised [ ] wife of  
[ ] of "Amerasia", that she was bringing to a  
party at the [ ] home a Lieutenant [ ] a young  
flyer who was shot down over Communist China. (U)

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[Confidential Informant] of known reliability advised that on April 21, 1945 [ ] of the magazine "Amerasia", stated that she had placed an order for three copies of "Battle Hymn of China" by AGNES SMEDLEY. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

It is to be noted that on June 6, 1945, PHILIP JAFFE, co-editor of "Amerasia", was arrested by Bureau Agents for conspiracy to violate the espionage statute through theft of highly confidentially government documents, information from which was used in issues of the publication "Amerasia". PHILIP JAFFE was indicted in August, 1945 and charged with Conspiracy to Remove Government Records and Files Unlawfully.

On September 29, 1945, PHILIP JAFFE entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$2,500.00.

The July, 1944 issue of the "Bulletin", published by the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, which has been previously mentioned, listed PHILIP J. JAFFE as Director.

LOUIS BUDENZ on May 4, 1950 advised that the magazine "Amerasia" was founded on an order of the Communist Party and [ ] whom he identified as a Communist, acted as a link between the Communist Party and "Amerasia" and that [ ] passed orders from the Politburo down to PHILIP JAFFE of the "Amerasia" staff. b7C

When [ ] was arrested by Bureau Agents on the night of June 6, 1945, in company with PHILIP JAFFE and others, and charged with theft of secret United States Government documents, he had among his effects a list of names including that of AGNES SMEDLEY, Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York. b7C

It is to be noted that the above-mentioned charge against [ ] was dismissed on September 12, 1945. b7C

LOUIS BUDENZ advised that [ ] was a Communist Party member prior to 1945.

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b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7D advised that [ ] of the Communist  
b7C Political Association of Buffalo, had remarked that he  
heard one AGNES SMEDLEY speak on the Chinese situation and  
stated that it appears that the policy toward Chinese  
Communists had changed because of the State Department.  
[ ] suggested that the Communist Political  
Association should telegraph to General STIGLITZ urging  
him to take part in revoking this policy. (U)

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, (U)  
b7D advised that [ ], one of those arrested on charges  
b7C of theft of secret government documents in the Amerasia  
case, had stated in a biography which he forwarded to a  
publishing house, that he had made a study of the works of  
AGNES SMEDLEY.

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7C advised that on September 21, 1945, AGNES SMEDLEY sent a  
communication to [ ] one of the three Communist  
Chinese delegates to the San Francisco Conference. On this  
date, [ ] was residing at [ ]  
New York City. (U)

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7C advised that AGNES SMEDLEY was one of many who endorsed a  
publication known as "Descubrimientos en Mexico" (Discoveries  
in Mexico) by EGON ERWIN KISCH. (U)

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability,  
b7D advised that while he was in CPA Headquarters, [ ]  
b7C [ ] were discussing the possibilities  
of obtaining AGNES SMEDLEY to sit on the platform the  
night WILLIAM L. FOSTER spoke in Buffalo. (U)

The issue of the "Daily Worker" dated April 7, 1948  
contained an article stating that the arrest of PABLO NERUDA,  
a Chilean Senator and "world famous poet", was protested in  
a letter directed to the President of Chile signed by a number  
of persons including AGNES SMEDLEY.

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The August 15, 1948 issue of the "Demokratische Post", a German Publication in Mexico City, contained an article entitled "Fight For Peace Just Begun", which reads as follows:

"Friends, on this fifth anniversary of the founding of your paper, I wish to extend my fraternal greetings and express my admiration for your untiring and ceaseless struggle against Fascism and for democracy. As we all know, Fascism was not destroyed with the defeat of Nazi Germany nor was peace established. In truth, it seems that the real fight is only beginning. May your paper continue to exist and do its share in the anti-war struggle". AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, New York.

The October 5, 1948 issue of the "China Digest" in an article entitled "A Former G.I. in China Writes" by JIMMY Z. WIMPERLEY, stated that Miss AGNES SMEDLEY was a regular speaker at Shanks Village, Rockland County, New York. The article stated that Miss SMEDLEY'S talks dealt with China.

b2

Confidential Informant [redacted]

b1

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised as follows: [redacted] while discussing a Soviet reception held in November, 1948, and which she attended, remarked that she met SMEDLEY, a Chinese writer among others. She further remarked [redacted] AGNES SMEDLEY spoke to Ambassador A.S. PANYUSHKIN, and then they were slipped back to make way for Attorney General CLARK and his wife". (U)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in 1948 that [redacted] was the pro-Soviet Russian wife of [redacted] a former code clerk of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, where the [redacted] were married. According to [redacted] and her husband attended the reception in honor of the 33rd Anniversary of the October Revolution held at the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D.C. in November, 1948, where [redacted] was an English language teacher. (U)

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b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability. ~~(U)~~  
advised as follows:

b7D "An individual believed to be [ ]  
b7C discussed with [ ], wife of [ ] member of the  
Communist Party, Denver, Colorado, the writings of EDGAR SNOW  
and AGNES SMEDLEY concerning China. Both agreed they were  
sympathetic towards the Chinese Communists, though they did  
not know for sure whether these people were actually members  
of the Communist Party."

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability. ~~(U)~~  
b7D advised as follows:

"The name AGNES SMEDLEY, author, Rockland County,  
New York, appears as one of those who signed a petition to  
President TRUMAN urging abolition of Jim Crow 'Silver-Gold'  
discrimination in the Panama Canal Zone".

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability. ~~(U)~~  
advised as follows:

"Miss AGNES SMEDLEY, 6526 Selma Avenue, Hollywood,  
California, was to receive the Russian publication, 'Voks'  
5 and 6." (VCKS is the USSR official organization for  
cultural relations with foreign countries).

On October 26, 1941, one [ ] spoke on  
"The Far Eastern Crisis", over a CBS program originating from  
Radio Station KNX. One of the other speakers on this  
program was AGNES SMEDLEY. On August 11, 1942, [ ]  
[ ] of the "Los Angeles Daily News", furnished  
the following information which he received from AGNES  
SMEDLEY, Rural Route 2, Box 1480, Ojai, California:

[ ] is broadcasting over Radio Station  
KNPC and KPAS at 8:15 PM several nights a week. He has  
lectured in the United States for sometime on Sino-Japanese  
relations, having as his theory that China began the war  
and that the Chinese were anti-foreign and, therefore, America  
had nothing to expect from China should it be victorious".

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"Miss SMEDLEY also stated that she had once debated with [ ] over the air and had twice challenged his viewpoint at other meetings in Los Angeles. She was certain that she had heard [ ] was a subagent of [ ] whom she stated was 'the notorious Japanese agent'."

[ ] KNX and CBS, Hollywood, California, advised that on October 26, 1941, [ ] spoke extemporaneously on the Far Eastern question with AGNES SMEDLEY, former correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". [ ] took the position that Japan was a strong nation and was of the opinion that it would injure the chances of the Allies if arms were sent to the Far East to fight Japan, thus depriving England and Russia. He suggested that after Germany and the Axis were taken care of that the Japanese matter would take care of itself.

SMEDLEY took the position that Japan should be strictly opposed by the United States and that the United States should accept no terms except the withdrawal of Japan from China and said that if Japan would not withdraw, the United States should use force of arms; that Japan could be eliminated by the "bombing of her matchwood cities" in a very short time.

[ ] University Club, Los Angeles, stated that [ ] and AGNES SMEDLEY appeared as speakers at a session of the Book Review Meeting at this Club on September 24, 1941. She stated that AGNES SMEDLEY showed a decided disapproval [ ] whom she believed to be a Japanese propagandist.

[ ] Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability [ ] (U) advised that MAXIM LIEBER, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City, maintained an account with the [ ]

[ ] The records of this bank show that on February 2, 1943, a check in the amount of \$500.00 was deposited to the credit of this account. The deposit ticket contained a notation as follows: "For AGNES SMEDLEY: 'A Few Things You Should Know About Asia' from McCall's (Red Book)".

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Concerning MAXIM LIEBER, it is to be noted that he is a prominent literary agent, who, according to various sources of information, has represented many Communists, pro-Communist and "left-wing" writers.

b7C WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former member of the Communist Party and an admitted Soviet Agent, advised that MAXIM LIEBER assisted in the organization of a firm known as "The American Feature Writers Syndicate" which firm was utilized by [redacted] and members of a Soviet espionage apparatus in conducting a Soviet espionage operation in Japan in the late 1930's.

b7C On August 30, 1943, AGNES SMEDLEY was interviewed by Bureau Agents at New York City. She advised that [redacted] was openly pro-Japanese and that shortly before Pearl Harbor, [redacted] participated in a round table discussion of the Women's University Club, Los Angeles, at which time he advocated the Japanese control of China.

On August 27, 1942, [redacted] of the "National Republic Magazine," furnished photostatic material consisting of clippings from newspapers and other publications. b7C

One of these clippings, which bears the pencil notation 5/19/37, was a United Press dispatch, dateline at Yennanfu, China, taken from an unidentified newspaper. This article states that "Nearly penniless, ill and harassed by political enemies, AGNES SMEDLEY, 45, writer, daughter of a Missouri farm family, today was waging a grim battle against 'powerful interests' which seek the withdrawal of her American citizenship.

"The 'powerful interests', which Miss SMEDLEY declines to name, demand the State Department withdraw her citizenship on grounds she is a member of the Chinese Communist Party and a 'Red agitator'. The charges are being investigated by American consular authorities in Shanghai."

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The article states that Miss SMEDLEY made a statement denying membership in the Communist Party or the Red Army or of being adviser to the Chinese Soviets, but admitting that she was a Communist sympathizer.

(U)

Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability supplied the following information:

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[ ] founder and honorary chairman of the American Committee for Relief and Education of Russian Refugee Children was described as a fraud and under fraudulent pretenses obtained large sums of money from wealthy families in the United States. This woman was also described as being the ringleader of a group of Russians for the furtherance of Russian policies in New York City. AGNES SMEDLEY was alleged to be a very active member of the [ ] Group. An article written by SMEDLEY appeared in the 'New York Herald Tribune', October 3, 1937, dated Shanghai, China".

-- P E N D I N G --

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7C

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report b7D of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, dated May 11, 1951, at New York, are identified as follows:

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[redacted] a former Comintern representative. Information was obtained by SA A. ROBERT SWANSON.

*deleted*  
*5/27/53*  
*RM*

[redacted]

(C) b1

[G-2, Far East Command]

*4 per Army LTR*  
*3-30-53*  
*SP4 dlm mg*  
*6.20.53*

[redacted] as reflected in report of SA [redacted] 7/17/42, Los Angeles, entitled "League of American Writers; IS-C"

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b7C

Information from book "Red Decade" by EUGENE LYONS as set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/17/42, Los Angeles, entitled "League of American Writers; IS-C".

b7C

b7D

[redacted] aka. [redacted] NYC, a former CP member who was contacted by SA [redacted]

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[redacted] report of SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON, 3/4/44, Los Angeles "EGON ERWIN KISCH; SH-C"

[redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted] in case "Activities in Maritime Affairs".

Memorandum #1, March 15, 1931, from the United States Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China, to the Commissioner of Customs, New York City.

*under per Army LTR*  
*3/16/43*  
*mg 6.20.53*

(U) (C)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

*4 PLE Summary LTR 3/16/45 mof 6.22.45*  
Letter to July 9, 1934 to Director from  
Treasury Department, forwarding a letter  
from Treasury Attache, Shanghai, China

b7C

Report of SA [redacted] Washington,  
D.C., 2/15/45, captioned "FRANCIS EUGENE  
WALDRON, was.; Internal Security - C", which  
states the information was originally received  
by the Bureau from a reliable foreign source.

(C)

San Diego

b2

b1

b7D

Seattle

b7C

contacted by SA [redacted]

*(C) State LTR undated received 4/1/88*  
Report of [redacted] in regard to  
treatment given to Mission members by Chinese  
Communists in May, 1947, at Changli, received  
from the State Department, 10/10/47. b7C  
b7D

Albany, NY

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] in report of SA [redacted]  
[redacted] 6/28/45, Boston, entitled "THE  
SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.; IS-C". b2

Albany Informant [redacted]

b7D

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NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Report of SA [redacted] 7/1/47, Boston, entitled "THE SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL; IS-C", as shown in Bureau correlation memo 8/11/49, in instant case. Bufile 61-6580. No additional information regarding source.

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b7D

Report of SA [redacted] 11/30/48, Boston, entitled [redacted] aka; IS-C" as shown in Bureau correlation memo 8/11/49 in instant case. Bufile 61-6580. No additional information regarding source.

b7C

[redacted] as shown in report of SA [redacted] 3/24/47, Chicago, entitled "CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP; IS-C"

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b7C

[redacted]

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Bureau Informant [redacted]

[redacted] as shown in report of SA [redacted] NY, 4/22/49, entitled "NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS; IS-C"

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b7D

United States Censorship report, 8/1/44

b7C

[redacted]

b2

b7D

Mail cover. See report of SA [redacted] Los Angeles, 6/6/44, entitled "FREE GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA, IS-R"

b7C

(U)

(C)

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Anonymous

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

b2

Buffalo Informant [REDACTED]

Boston [REDACTED] as shown in memo from Boston  
to Bureau, 7/11/45 re [REDACTED] ET AL, ESP-R

Mail cover on [REDACTED] temporary  
residence of [REDACTED]

b2

b7D

Report of [REDACTED] 11/8/45, Mexico City

b2 b7C

Buffalo Informant [REDACTED]

b7D

(C)

b1

[REDACTED]

Washington Informant [REDACTED]

b2

Denver Informant [REDACTED]

b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

WFO.

Office of Censorship report, 7/1/44

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Information obtained 10/23/37 by

SA [REDACTED]

NYC

b7C

b7D

b2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (C)

NY 100-68282

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

\*Will interview the following informants of the New York Office for all information they possess concerning SMEDLEY:



b7C

b7D

~~C~~ (U)

\*Will obtain background information on IRVING A. ISAACS and S. SIDNEY SMITH of the firm SMITH & ISAACS, Attorneys, 527 Fifth Avenue.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, 2/10/51, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

07240

SAC, DENVER

August 23, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

[redacted] was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

b7C

Bulet of August 10, 1951, in the captioned matter which includes the identification of [redacted] as the former unknown associate of [redacted] in China.

This information along with the details of the association between [redacted] as well as information regarding [redacted] set forth in Bulet of July 16, 1951, should be incorporated in report form for suitable dissemination of this material at the Bureau. In the future, pertinent intelligence information regarding the associates of [redacted] or persons known to [redacted] as being engaged in intelligence type activity should be incorporated in report form to simplify the handling of the dissemination of this material.

b7C

b7C

[redacted]

RWS:gmi

Note:

[redacted] in the apartment of Agnes Smedley in China. [redacted] feels that [redacted] was an agent or courier for either the Comintern or Profintern. A review of information in Bureau files regarding [redacted] has previously been supplied to the Denver Office.

b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-10-83 BY [signature]

1

COPY

07242

Director, FBI

August 10, 1951

SAC, Denver

[REDACTED]  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

was.

ReBulet to Denver dated 7/16/51, which provided the Denver Office with photostatic copies of information concerning [REDACTED]

Please be advised that [REDACTED] was interviewed and advised that the information, which is set forth in the photostatic material furnished by the Bureau, is for the most part accurate and that [REDACTED] has now identified [REDACTED] as a Comintern Agent or a Russian Currier whose contact pertaining to Chinese Communists and the Russian Government with whom [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is recalled that [REDACTED] has previously reported that he sailed with a woman who was a Russian Agent and who provided [REDACTED] with a number of phonograph records when they boarded the ship at [REDACTED]

Upon reaching port at [REDACTED] stated that they were stopped by the guards and [REDACTED] was detained [REDACTED] was allowed to go through and board a train for Moscow. [REDACTED] stated that she obtained the records from [REDACTED] since he was being held up and he felt at the time that she must have been high up in the Russian espionage system to be sent through customs so quickly. This is the same individual that [REDACTED] has previously described as a [REDACTED] stated he has no idea as to her present whereabouts at this time and that he never saw her after she went through customs in 1935.

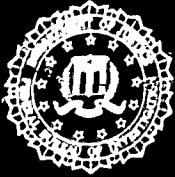
NOT RECORDED  
85 AUG 14 1951

LDN:ey

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-10-86 BY [REDACTED]

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada,

July 5, 1951

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL  
REGISTERED  
AIR MAIL

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: [REDACTED] aka [REDACTED]

INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
Bufile [REDACTED]

b7C

Dear Sir:

b7D

ReBulet June 4, 1951 requesting that this matter be discussed with [REDACTED] to determine if they were agreeable to interviewing the subject to obtain particulars concerning her knowledge of and participation in Soviet espionage and Communist activities in the Far East, and elsewhere.

b7C

b7D

Forwarded herewith is a three page memorandum dated July 3, 1951, captioned "[REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED]" directed to this office by Inspector [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

It will be noted that while [REDACTED] has furnished some information concerning her associations while in Shanghai, [REDACTED] are not satisfied with the information she has supplied and intend to re-interview her at an early date in an effort to obtain her full cooperation.

Results of the re-interview of this subject will be forwarded to the Bureau as soon as received here.

Very truly yours,

*Glenn H. Bethel*  
Glenn H. Bethel

SAC, New York

September 18, 1951

Director, FBI

AGNES SWEEDLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The August, 1951 issue of "Masses and Mainstream" contains an article on pages 82 - 86 relative to Agnes Sweedley. A single photostatic copy of this article is attached.

Enclosure

61-6580

RDG:fnm

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alden \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 6

SEP 20 1951

CO

EX-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-10-42 BY [signature]

# AGNES SMEDLEY

by TING LING

AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the finest daughters of the American people and a loyal friend of the Chinese people. She was the daughter of a transport worker in a mining district. Early in her youth she had begun to seek truth, freedom and the liberation of the working people.

Agnes Smedley came to China in 1928 not because China was to her "a mysterious ancient country of the East" or "a paradise for adventurers," but because China was an oppressed nation. She had come to understand the sufferings of colonial India, so she also sympathized with the revolutionary movement of semi-colonial China. She came to China as a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a German newspaper, after the Great Chinese Revolution and at a time when Chiang Kai-shek's white terror reigned on China's soil.

While in China she visited the villages and factories to study the life of the peasants and workers. She made the acquaintance of Lu Hsiang-shan, Mao Tun, Fung Hsueh-feng, and other writers. (I also met her at that time.) She had contacts with Left-wing cultural circles and gained a deeper understanding of the demands of China's revolution. Through these contacts and the talks she had with revolutionaries who came to Shanghai from the Soviet areas in South China, she gathered material on the revolutionary movement in Kiangsi, Fukien, Anhwei, Honan, Hpeh and Hunan. The daring historic exploits of the Chinese Red Army of workers and peasants in the revolutionary struggle impressed her deeply and she had a high regard for the people's troops and admired them for their brilliant military achievements. Her books

NOTE: This article was written on the first anniversary of Agnes Smedley's death, May 6, 1951. The author, a distinguished Chinese woman novelist, was a close friend of Miss Smedley.



*China's Red Army Marches* and *China's Destinies* were written at this time.

During the period when Smedley lived in Shanghai, she took advantage of all opportunities to establish close relationships with the foreigners in Shanghai. She did publicity work and raised funds among them, organized a number of sympathizers among them to do communication work with the Red Army and to aid the revolution in one way or another and to give shelter to revolutionary comrades. She often said to these friends, "Now that you know the truth, you should think of ways to do something about it." She also mobilized people to go to the Soviet areas.

She helped in the relief work for the Liberated Areas and assisted Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), Tsai Yuan-pai, Lu Hsun, Yang Hsing-fu and others in the work of the League for the Defense of Human Rights. She often worked days on end and far into the night. All her Chinese and foreign friends were amazed at her abounding energy and admired her for her enthusiasm.

Hu Shih, V. K. Ting and others of China's reactionary intellectuals serving the interests of foreign imperialists, derided Smedley's activities in China. They hated Smedley. Hu Shih openly campaigned to deprive her of her status as correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, charging that she "conspired" with the Chinese Communist Party. As a result she had to leave the newspaper and lost her journalistic status.

Her health was poor and she was forced to return to the United States, but after a brief stay there she returned to China. This was the period when the Chinese people's patriotic movement reached a high peak and the national united front against Japanese aggression was expanding.

In November, 1936, she arrived in Sian, the advanced base for the reactionary forces at that time. Chiang Kai-shek was holding a military conference there for the purpose of suppressing the patriotic movement. However, Chang Hsueh Liang, Yang Hu Ch'eng and many generals of the Northeast and Northwest were in the process of accepting the proposals of the Chinese Communist Party to join in the united front against Japan. Also present in Sian were quite a number of Communists and members of democratic parties. Smedley was unusually excited because she was in the midst of such a tense and

complicated political scene. She was elated when on December 12, Chiang Kai-shek was detained. She well understood the reactionary nature of Chiang as the stubborn and deadly enemy of the Chinese people. However, she was not then able to grasp the very complicated nature of the Chinese Revolution, so she was quite confused when she heard that Chiang Kai-shek had been set free.

IN THE spring of 1937 she arrived in Yen-an and lived the spartan life of the Chinese revolutionaries. During this period, she spent much time conversing with Commander-in-chief Chu Teh, for she was preparing to write his biography. During these conversations, she not only acquired an intimate knowledge of the personality of Chu Teh, but obtained a clearer understanding of the Chinese people and the Chinese Red Army. Her love for China grew deeper. Besides gathering material and writing articles, she regularly visited hospitals, participated in health conferences and helped to solve the problem of medical supplies. She also assisted in work among women.

When the Anti-Japanese War broke out, Smedley followed the Red Army on its marches right up to the battle-front. These marches were very trying, but she managed to give tender care to her comrades all along the way.

In 1938 she arrived in Hankow where she did a great deal of publicity work among the people on the victorious battles of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army. She organized an exhibition of war trophies captured by the Army from the Japanese. With the contributions she collected in this way and the earnings from her writings, she purchased medical supplies and other essential articles and sent them to the Eighth Route Army. She persuaded foreign correspondents to go to the battle-front. Even a well-known Catholic bishop in Hankow at her persuasion sent his daughter to Linfeng, Shansi, then the general headquarters of the Eighth Route Army. On their return the correspondents spoke highly of the Army.

Meanwhile she finished her third book, *China Fights Back*, and a little later her fourth, *The Battle Hymn of China*. In these books she exposed the plot of American imperialism against China and the shameless corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. She praised the stubborn courage, unstinting devotion and selfless sacrifice of the Eighth Route Army and the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate

the nation and bring about the victory of the revolution. Her books were widely welcomed by progressive circles throughout the world and were translated into Chinese, Russian and German.

Her frail constitution, aggravated by long years of intense work, forced her to return to the United States to recuperate. But after she got there, she could not rest. She continued to do publicity work for China's revolution. Once during a debate, when the notorious reactionary writer Lin Yu-tang slandered the Chinese people, she immediately rose to reprove him. "If I were you, I wouldn't know where to hide my face, and yet you call yourself a Chinese!" *Life*, America's reactionary pictorial magazine, offered her a large sum of money and tried to persuade her to hand over the photographs she had collected on the activities of the Eighth Route Army. She refused with the curt remark, "Can *Life* ever do anything that would benefit the Chinese people?"

In 1948, MacArthur, as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, launched a Red-baiting campaign against Agnes Smedley, attempting to prove that she was involved in a Far Eastern spy ring. He also fabricated a story of her having close contacts with two revolutionary martyrs whom the Japanese people highly respected and whom MacArthur also slanderously charged as spies. Many newspapers in the United States frontpaged the story in bold headlines. Why did MacArthur attack Smedley? Because during the war of resistance against Japan there were quite a few American correspondents in China. Some had been to Yenan and the Eighth Route Army front. These correspondents saw for themselves two different Chinas. From the standpoint of ordinary Americans they had to admit that the policy of aiding Chiang Kai-shek was of no use to the U.S. These reports were not helpful to the schemes of MacArthur and American reactionaries. Hence MacArthur and other American warmongers began to threaten and warn these writers against making their views known to the world. This together with the anti-Soviet plot of Wall Street called for an attack on Agnes Smedley.

However, this treacherous and poisonous plot failed to intimidate Smedley. Instead, she fought back fiercely against her enemies. In a radio broadcast, she attacked the criminal behavior of the American imperialists. She exposed MacArthur's intentions to intervene in China's civil war to aid the tottering regime of Chiang Kai-shek against the

Chinese people and the conspiracy to turn Japan into a military base from which to attack China and the Soviet Union.

Smedley pointed out that MacArthur was attacking her under the cloak of legal immunity and challenged him to give up this special privilege so that she could sue him for libel. MacArthur did not have the courage to do so and the U.S. War Department had to openly admit that the charges in regard to Smedley were false.

WHEN the victorious Chinese people liberated Peking and Nanking, her happiness was indescribable. Day and night she hoped to return to China to serve the Chinese people, but the U.S. government prevented her at every turn.

Her health deteriorated rapidly and she had spent her pitifully small savings in fighting MacArthur. She therefore had to go to England where the cost of living was lower in order to finish her biography of Chu Teh. However, fearing that she might travel to China via Hongkong, the American authorities took steps to make it impossible. American imperialism feared this frail and aging woman and never ceased to persecute her.

Smedley did not fulfill her wish to walk once again on China's soil and to see the victorious revolutionary leaders of New China. In England her health finally broke and she died on May 6, 1950, after an unsuccessful operation. Just before her death she told her friends that she desired that her possessions be sent to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and her ashes be taken to Peking for burial. Even though she could not come to China when she was alive she wanted to have her remains interred in the free soil of China. Her ashes have been transported to Peking and buried in the People's Republic of China. The people of China will forever remember this great daughter of the American people and faithful friend of the Chinese people.

07242

SAC, New York

October 6, 1951

Director, FBI

AGNES SHERLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

*Per Army LTR DTD 6/17/53 mg 6.20.53*

On August 2, 1951, G-2 furnished to the Bureau information available in the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police as maintained by G-2, Far East Command, Tokyo, Japan, relating to captioned subject. Attached are single photostatic copies of the following: *84*

<u>G-2 Document Number</u>	<u>Pages</u>
2	1
3	1
4	54, 55, 90, 96
6	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24
7	65
8	1, 13, 104, 105, 106, 107
9	1, 2, 3
10	2, 12, 20, 21, 22, 30
11	1-15, incl.
12	162, 163, 164
33	1, 3, 7, 10
35	101
40	4, 5
42	1-4, incl.
54	9
55	2
59	75-78, incl.
65	9
92	4, 5
98	1, 2, 3
104	4, 5

The attached data should be compared with material already available in your case file. In the event any pertinent material has not been previously reported it should be incorporated in a report suitable for dissemination. If any of this data is subsequently reported the source thereof should be appropriately protected.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alben \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment  
RECORDED-86  
DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 [signature]* EX-28  
ON *6-17-83*  
61-6580

RDG:cmc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS BY *SP4 [signature]*

DATE OF REVIEW

AND

*6/10/82*

SAC, New York (100-68282)

January 14, 1952

Director, FBI (61-6580)

AGNES SWEDELEY, was.,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

You are instructed to immediately submit amended pages 10, 11, and 12 of the report of SA James T. O'Brien dated 8/3/51, at New York, for the following reasons:

Page 10 - Paragraph 1: You should clarify or eliminate the opening line of this paragraph, namely "As previously reported...." Your attention is directed to the fact that nowhere in referenced report is the information referred to in paragraph 1, page 10 previously reported. You should designate the [reliability of  ] paragraph 1, page 10. (U)

Pages 11 and 12 - The information appearing on page 12 relating to Smith and Irving Abraham Isaacs should follow the information relating to Smith on page 11 which commences on page 10 and is continued on page 11. The paragraph commencing "Confidential Informant  ." page 11, and the remaining paragraphs in the report should be set out following the information relating to Smith and Isaacs. (U)

You are instructed to delete the word "not" from the following sentence in the synopsis: "Based on the fact that she was not criticized...."

You are instructed to change the spelling of "memorial," page 6, paragraph 4, to "memorial."

The latter two changes have been made in the Bureau copies of this report.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta  
ON 11-22-2004

JEW:fnm  
61-6580

CLASS. BY SP4/clw mef

DATE OF REVIEW 12/7/85

#255382

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

JAN 14 1952

COMM - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-6580)  
FROM : SAC, New York  
SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
IS - R

DATE: December 27, 1951

ReBulet, 8/17/51.

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the New York report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN dated 8/3/51 which have been corrected in accordance with instructions contained in reBulet.

Three corrected copies of this report have been placed in the New York file, and all copies of the original report in the possession of this office are being destroyed.

Encls. - 5

JTO'B:ASR  
100-68282

RECORDED - 82

EX-68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/24/98 BY [signature]  
11/27/85 SP4 elw/dd

~~SECRET~~

Classification per OGA letter dated 04-11-2005

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

98:ASR

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/3/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/21 - 7/25/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES T. O'BRIEN</b>
TITLE <b>AGNES SMEDLEY, was.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>	

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] advised he met SMEDLEY briefly in China in 1934-1935; has no knowledge of Communist affiliation on her part. [redacted] advised he and his wife met SMEDLEY in 1937 at Yen-an, China and several times in US. Based on the fact that she was criticized by the CP, USA, [redacted] did not believe that she was a Party member. Information reflecting SMEDLEY'S activities and affiliations set forth.

b7D

*Class 10/12/82*

## DETAILS:

### I. ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS IN CHINA

[redacted] was interviewed by agents of the Baltimore Office on April 10 and June 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 26, 1950 and thereafter gave a signed statement dated August 3, 1950 at Baltimore, Maryland, from which the following is quoted:

~~SECRET~~

"Concerning my trip to Yen-an, China, this was made in the late Spring of 1937. The trip originated at Peking,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (61-6580) 3 - New York (100-68282)		ENCLOSURE 61-6580-335	RECORDED: 11/12/51 INDEXED: 11/12/51
DATE OF REVIEW 9, 10-42		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.	

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

"and Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP JAFFE, T. A. BISSON and I traveled together. We were in Yen-an three or four days. While in Yen-an, I recall meeting Miss AGNES SMEDLEY and Mrs. EDGAR SNOW. I do not believe they came to Yen-an together but were quartered at the same place in Yen-an. I had known both of them slightly before this occasion.....

"I first met Miss AGNES SMEDLEY in 1934 when my family and I went from America to China. She was on the same steamer for part of the voyage and was also headed for China. She was a free lance writer and journalist. I believe in the Spring of 1935, Miss SMEDLEY came to Peking from Shanghai and stayed there for a short time. I saw her during this time and on one occasion she had tea and spent the afternoon at our house in Peking. This is the extent of my association with her. I may have seen her since the trip to Yen-an in 1937, but, if so, I cannot recall it. I do not recall that she was ever a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations or any other organization I was ever connected with. I never knew her very well and never heard of her being connected with the Communist Party. Also, I had never heard that she was connected with Communism. However, she was in Yen-an and during the war she was in China with various Chinese armies that I had heard about, some Communist and some Kuomintang, but this would not make her a Communist. I am rather hazy on this but I believe one of the newspaper stories mentioning her recent death in London said that during part of the war in China she was connected with the Chinese Red Cross. I recall that within the last year or so there were newspaper stories emanating from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, stating that she had Communist connections and there were other newspaper stories released from the Pentagon either denying this was true or stating they had no proof of it.

"I recall receiving a letter from AGNES SMEDLEY following the release of the Tokyo story a year or so ago. She wrote a very short but spluttery indignant letter from New York, I believe, to me in Baltimore objecting very loudly to the newspaper stories about her. I do not know why she should have written to me as I had no contact with her personally or otherwise.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

"since the 1937 trip to Yen-an, but suppose she wrote to me because I was someone in the Far Eastern Field. I cannot recall that she asked me to do anything about this matter and I cannot recall whether I responded to the letter but may have merely acknowledged it. I may have had other letters from her but this is the only one I can recall. I have made a search of my files for this letter I received from Miss SMEDLEY but I am unable to locate same."

With reference to OWEN LATTIMORE, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, for many years a member of the Communist Party, and until 1945 Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, stated that he had heard of LATTIMORE in official reports by officials of the Communist Party between 1935 and 1945. He recalled that in about 1934, EARL BROWDER, then head of the Communist Party, stated at Communist Party headquarters that LATTIMORE was to be given the assignment of the organization of a campaign to popularize the idea that the Chinese Communists were merely agrarian reformers. BROWDER also commended LATTIMORE'S action in having brought so many Communist writers into the Institute of Pacific Relations. BUDENZ stated that he felt certain LATTIMORE was a Communist. b7D

On April 21, 1950 [redacted] of "Amerasia", was interviewed at his summer residence in Stamford, Connecticut by SA's [redacted] and WILLIAM S. TAVEL.

During the course of the interview, [redacted] advised that during the stay of he and his wife in Yen-an, China in early 1937, they had met EDGAR SNOW and his wife, and AGNES SMEDLEY, who were already in Yen-an when they arrived. During their stay in Yen-an, he stated that they all interviewed several of the Communist Party leaders there, including MAO TSE TUNG, the present head of the Chinese Communist Party. b7D

With regard to AGNES SMEDLEY, [redacted] stated that he was rather well acquainted with her personally; that he first b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

saw her in Yen-an, China in 1937, and that during the last five or six years he had seen her seven or eight times at social functions. He stated that he would say that she was not a Communist Party member and stated that his opinion was based on the fact that at the time Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK was kidnapped in 1936, AGNES SMEDLEY made a broadcast from the Province where CHINAG was being held, and that this broadcast had been severely criticized by the Communist Party and that EARL BROWDER, who was then head of the Communist Party, had "disowned" SMEDLEY. He stated that he also recalled that she had been expelled from Yen-an, China, at one time for meddling in the political affairs there, and that he felt that while she was undoubtedly pro-Chinese Communist, he did not feel that she was a supporter of the Communist Party in the United States. He further stated that SMEDLEY was not alone in favoring the Chinese Communists, since there were a great many people who were in no way connected with the Communist Party in the United States who had visited China and, after seeing the situation there at first hand, had been very favorably impressed by what the Communists in China were doing for the people and had become supporters of the Communist regime in China. He stated that he had no knowledge of AGNES SMEDLEY ever having been a Soviet agent, and that he doubted that this could be true. He stated that his feeling was that AGNES SMEDLEY had gotten herself into a great deal of trouble and had made herself the target of many unsubstantiated accusations because she was interested in helping the "poor and downtrodden" wherever she found them, and that she had frequently "meddled" in matters with which she was not concerned in her attempts to right what she felt were wrongs and to help the poor.

Records of the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York reflect that in 1945, PHILIP JAFFE, editor of the magazine "Amerasia", pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to embezzle secret government documents.

[Confidential Informant  of known reliability, (S) advised] that in an article appearing in a San Diego newspaper, (U)

b2

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-68282

b2 the name of which informant did not supply, for May 23, 1937, AGNES SMEDLEY stated that she had been a friend of one MICHAEL BORODIN during the eight years that she was in China. [Confidential Informant [ ] another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations,] has advised that BORODIN was a Russian national designated by the Comintern to act as political adviser to the Chinese Communist Party during the late 1920's. *last portion of pgs 11 per Army LTR dtd 3.30.83*

~~(U)~~

b2 Confidential Informant [ ] [ ]

b1

[Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that when she met SMEDLEY in the early 1930's in Moscow, one ANNE SAMUELS was SMEDLEY'S constant companion. Some years later when informant again met SMEDLEY and asked about SAMUELS, SMEDLEY stated that she had discovered that SAMUELS was an OGPU agent assigned to keep track of SMEDLEY. *& u*

b2

b7D

## II. ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

### A. Organizations

#### 1. Committee For A Democratic Far Eastern Policy

[Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised on February 17, 1946 that he had recently attended a social gathering at the home of [ ] New York City. This gathering was sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy to stimulate participation in and financial aid for a dinner planned as a "Spotlight on the Far East" to be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 3, 1946. Informant stated that SMEDLEY was one of those present at this gathering.

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The November 1947 issue of "Spotlight on the Far East", official publication of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP), carried the following item: "Far Eastern authors honored. Authors of books on the Far East were honored by the Committee and friends at a party held in New York on October 24, 1947." SMEDLEY was among the writers listed. (U)

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b7D [Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that on December 5, 1948, a "Hands Off China" rally was held at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55th Street, New York City, under the sponsorship of the CDFEP. SMEDLEY was one of the scheduled speakers. (U)

b2 [Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, furnished a letter announcing a rally under the sponsorship of the CDFEP scheduled for June 15, 1949. SMEDLEY was listed as one of the prospective speakers. The throwaway announced in part: "Four hundred fifty million Chinese people will not be stopped by American guns in their march to peace and freedom." (U)

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b7D [Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, supplied a press release issued by the CDFEP dated May 18, 1950, which reads as follows: "AGNES SMEDLEY'S death will be commemorated at a memorial meeting to be held on Wednesday, May 24th, under the auspices of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy." The release noted that the meeting would take place at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy has been carried on the Attorney General's list of Communist organizations.

## 2. American Slav Congress

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b7D [Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that the name of AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, New York, was contained on the subscription list of (U)

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May 1949 for the magazine "The Slavic American", an official publication of the American Slav Congress, an organization which has been listed by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

3. Civil Rights Congress

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[Confidential Informant  of known reliability, ~~(S)~~ advised] that AGNES SMEDLEY, Palisades, Rockland County, was the recipient of a telegram dated June 4, 1949 from the Civil Rights Congress, requesting her to join the Civil Rights Congress in endorsing a statement to Federal Judge HAROLD R. MEDINA protesting the jail sentences for contempt imposed on JOHN GATES, HENRY WINSTON and GUS HALL, Communist officials who were then being tried in New York for violation of the Smith Act.

The Civil Rights Congress has been listed by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

4. Jefferson School of Social Science

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b7D [Confidential Informant  of known reliability, ~~(S)~~ advised that] he had observed on April 2, 1947 in the offices of the International Publishers, Inc., New York City, publishers of books and pamphlets for the Communist Party, USA, a document entitled "Minutes of a Meeting to Plan Far East Institute". Informant noted that it was set forth in this document that: "A Far East Institute will be held under the auspices of the Jefferson School either during the weekend of January 12-13 or the weekend of January 19-20. The purpose of the Institute is to provide the occasion for a serious public examination of Far Eastern problems. The chief participants will be asked to prepare written papers in advance." SMEDLEY'S name was included in this document in a list of possible participants.

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been listed by the Attorney General as a Communist organization.

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5. National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions

[Redacted]

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6. Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact

[Confidential Informant] [Redacted] of known reliability, (S) advised that AGNES SMEDLEY, author, New York City, in January 1950 was one of the signers of an open letter to Senators and Congressmen urging defeat of President TRUMAN'S arms program. This letter was put forth by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

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[Confidential Informant] [Redacted] of known reliability, (S) (U) has advised that [Redacted] of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (listed as Communist by the Attorney General), had stated on August 10, 1949 that he was participating in the preparation of a conference under the auspices of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. [Redacted] stated to informant that the mailing list of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship had been used as a basis for obtaining signatures to the open letter to Congress protesting the TRUMAN arms program. (S) (U)

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NY 100-68282

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b7C The informant further advised that on August 18, 1949 [ ] had reported to ARNOLD JOHNSON, Director of the Legislative Department of the Communist Party, USA, that there was a "terrific response" for the conference sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives scheduled for August 23-24, 1949 at Washington, D. C. ~~U~~

B. Individuals

b7C 1. PHILIP JAFFE

b2 [ ] Confidential Informant [ ] (U) of known reliability, advised that on [ ] AGNES SMEDLEY had accepted an invitation to dine at the home of PHILIP JAFFE and that among the guests scheduled to attend was GUNTHER STEIN. ~~U~~

b2 [ ] With reference to GUNTHER STEIN [ ] Confidential Informant (U) has advised that STEIN was an active member in 1936 and 1937 of a Russian espionage ring operated in Japan under the leadership of one RICHARD SORGE. *lower parting of pgs. U per Army LTR dtd 3.30.83 Spt. 6.20.83* (U)

2. ANNA LOUISE STRONG

[ ] Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, ~~U~~ advised that shortly after ANNA LOUISE STRONG returned to Cromwell, Connecticut in May 1949, she directed a letter to SMEDLEY at Palisades, New York, stating in part: "It's unbelievably wonderful what the Chinese are doing. I think they have stopped the third World War. I really think it won't come off now; the world is over the hump." b2 b7D

With reference to STRONG, LOUIS BUDENZ has advised that she was regarded as a sound Communist agent by the Communist Party and that although the Communist Party occasionally criticized her writings, she continued to remain in good standing with the Party up until the time the informant left the Party.

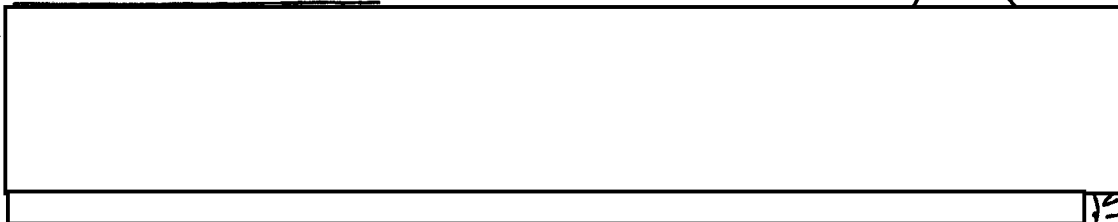
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NY 100-68282

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**SECRET**

III. MISCELLANEOUS



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Investigation has reflected that this building was razed several years ago. Examination of telephone directories for the years 1931 through 1936 reflects a Bronx listing for the firm of Smith and Isaacs at the above address, but not for subsequent years.



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 ~~(S)~~

Records maintained by the Clerk of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court of the State of New York, at New York City, reflected that SOLOMON SIDNEY SMITH, 1521 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, New York, was admitted to the practice of law on April 29, 1929. He was born November 23, 1903 in London, England and was naturalized by derivation from his father, who was naturalized June 25, 1924 at New York City. SMITH attended Townsend Harris High School from 1917 to 1920 and New York Law School from 1925 to 1928. He was employed by FRANCIS X. STEPHENS, 349 East 149th Street, Bronx, New York, as a law clerk, from 1928 to 1929. An affidavit submitted by SAMUEL S. ISAACS stated that he knew SMITH as a friend of his nephew, IRVING A. ISAACS, and considered him morally fit

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
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NY 100-68282

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to practice law. An affidavit by IRVING A. ISAACS reflected that he knew SMITH for six years and similarly recommended him.

The file further reflected an additional statement by SMITH reflecting that he attended the College of the City of New York from September, 1920 to June 1921, New York University from September 1921 to February 1924, obtaining a degree of BS, Cornell University Medical School from September 1924 to June 1925, New York University from February 1924 to February 1927, and evening sessions at the New School for Social Research from February 1925 to the date of his application.

Records of the Court Clerk reflected that IRVING ABRAHAM ISAACS was born October 27, 1903 at New York City and resided at 106 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City. ISAACS graduated from Stuyvesant High School in 1920 and attended New York Law School from 1923 to 1926, obtaining a degree of Bachelor of Laws. His father's name was JACOB L. ISAACS. He was employed by EMANUEL I. SILVERSTEIN, 63 Park Row, New York City, in 1923, and by SAMUEL S. ISAACS, 266 Grand Street, New York City, from 1923 to 1927. Affidavits attesting to his good character were submitted by ALFRED J. AMEND, Rabbi MAX DROB, Dr. JULIUS WEISS and SAMUEL HELLINGER. ISAACS was admitted to practice in 1927.

b2 [Confidential Informant   (S) (U) of known reliability, advised that he attended a meeting of the World Events  
b7D Committee Study Group held    
b7C Washington, D. C. At this meeting, one FRED BLOSSOM read a letter he had received from a Chinese student whose name informant understood to be  . The letter indicated that   had been in the United States on a scholarship financed by CHINAG KAI-SHEK.   gave up the scholarship and went back to Communist China after talking with FRED BLOSSOM. BLOSSOM told those present at the meeting that he had instructed   how to get in touch with AGNES SMEDLEY who would help him get through the Communist lines. The date of this letter was not known to the informant. & u

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NY 100-68282

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Confidential Informant [ ] of known reliability, advised that FRED BLOSSOM, Washington, D. C., head of the World Events Committee, was in contact with [ ] Washington, D. C., in 1948. This informant also named BLOSSOM as a contact of [ ]

(U)

The July 26, 1950 issue of the "National Guardian", page five, carried an article by SMEDLEY under the caption "AGNES SMEDLEY'S Last Warning, 'Dreadful War Plot Is Being Hatched in The Far East'". The article stated that CHIANG KAI-SHEK and various "American rattlesnakes" were hoping that by an invasion of China they could draw the Soviet Union into the melee and precipitate their long hoped for third world war.

A note by the editor of the "National Guardian" stated that this article had been taken from the "London Labor Monthly" and had been written by SMEDLEY on March 11, 1950. The editor noted that since that time, "using the North Korean aggression as a pretext", the United States had definitely committed itself to keep the CHIANG regime in China and the French "puppet regime" in Indochina by force and to continue occupying Japan indefinitely.

(U)

[ Confidential Informants [ ] of known reliability, ] were contacted for information concerning SMEDLEY with negative results.

(U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-68282

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

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(U)

[San Diego Informant [redacted] (C) (U)

IDA, Far East Command.] *4 Per Army*

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Confidential Post Office Box maintained by the New York Office for receipt of mail.

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NY 100-68282

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

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Anonymous source in report of SA  
[redacted] dated 6/17/49 at New  
Haven, re "ANNA LOUIS STRONG, was.;

IS - R: REGISTRATION ACT".

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(S)

Informant [redacted] of the WFO.

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WFO Informant [redacted]

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LEAD

NEW YORK DIVISION

At New York, New York

Will review offices files to insure that all pertinent information has been reported, and necessary investigation completed as instructed in Bulet, 8/17/51. It should be noted that this letter instructs that this case should be kept in a pending status until further notice.

REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, New York, 5/11/51.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 04-08-2005  
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 04-08-2030

~~SECRET~~

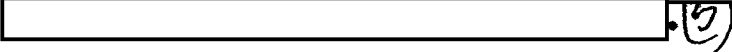
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68282

III. MISCELLANEOUS



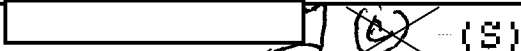
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NY 100-68282

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NY 100-68282

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[Confidential Informants  of e (U)]  
known reliability, were contacted for information concerning SMEDLEY with negative results.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-6580)  
FROM : SAC, New York (100-68282)  
SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: January 30, 1952

Rebulet 1/14/52.

Five copies of corrected pages, 10, 11 and 12 of report of SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN, 8/3/51, New York, are transmitted herewith. Corrected pages are being inserted in New York copies of this report and the other suggested corrections have been made in the New York copies.

Encls. (15)

RECORDED - 160

EX-108

JAN 31 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/25/82 BY [signature]

JTO'B:ws

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 30 1952

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 33

30

5-42 P

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

AGNES SMEDLEY, WAS., INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REPORT DELAYED.

WILL BE SUBMITTED BY FEB FIFTEENTH NEXT.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/25/82 BY [signature]

RECORDED - 122

65 FEB 20 1952 EX - 66

13 G.I.R.-6

(U)

DECODE OF DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 97 FROM SIS NUMBER 7231  
DATED FEBRUARY 6, 1952 at PARIS, FRANCE. RECEIVED VIA THE  
STATE DEPARTMENT.

URGENT

[REDACTED] INTERNAL SECURITY - R. REBULET JANUARY 28  
LAST. SUBJECT TODAY DISCLAIMED ANY POSSIBILITY OF CONFUSION  
IN HIS IDENTIFICATION OF [REDACTED] OR STEIN. [REDACTED] WAS IN  
SMEDLEY'S ROOM AT SEVILLE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY WHEN SUBJECT  
MET HIM IN 1934. HE IS POSITIVE SMEDLEY KNEW [REDACTED] WELL  
SINCE SHE OFTEN TALKED OF [REDACTED] IN SUBSEQUENT CONVERSATION  
WITH SUBJECT. REGARDING STEIN, SUBJECT OBSERVED STEIN IN  
LOBBY SEVILLE HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY DURING 1934 ALTHOUGH NOT  
FORMALLY INTRODUCED TO STEIN UNTIL 1945 IN PARIS. (U)

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[RECEIVED 2-6-52 1:48 PM VAM] (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
ON 04-08-2005

(U)

507 MAR 11 C

1-5-88

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED  
147 MAR 3 1952

(U)

ORIGINALS ON ORIGINAL

MAR 13 1952 (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO.

AMV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/14/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/1,4-6/52	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. O'BRIEN
TITLE CHANGED: AGNES SMEDLEY, was. Si Mi Te Lu			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information in files of Shanghai Municipal Police reflect association by SMEDLEY with MAX GRANICH and other alleged Communists. Informant states that in 1933 in Shanghai, China, SMEDLEY was friendly with two American medical doctors, [redacted] and [redacted]

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

REP'T FOR

BY

P\*

DETAILS:

The title of this case has been marked changed to include the additional alias of Si Mi Te Lu.

[Confidential Informant] a governmental agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations has made available certain information from the official files of the Shanghai Municipal Police relating to the activities of ANGES SMEDLEY while in China. This information is summarized as follows:

A handwritten card contains the names of various persons with notations following each name to indicate the nature of the information contained in the SMP file on that individual. After the name "SMEDLEY, AGNES" there follows the notation "on friendly terms with [redacted]".

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
ON 04-08-2005

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT  
5 Bureau (61-6580)

3 New York (100-68280)

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED - 112

INDEXED - 112

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-59255-1

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68280

b7C

The files of the New York Office contained no information identifiable with [redacted]

A report dated April 17, 1936 in the French language translation of which has been supplied by the informant, deals with a publication, "The China Voice" published by one, MAX GRANICH, an American citizen, and his association with AGNES SMEDLEY. The report noted that GRANICH was in contact with various "anti-government organizations" which had come under Communist influence. *CU*

It further noted that GRANICH was reported to have been formerly connected with "The Call", a Communist publication in New York City and was also reported to have been sent by the American Communist Party to publish a Communist review of China. *CU*

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Informant [redacted] The translation furnished by [Confidential] continues as follows: ~~C~~ - (U)

b7C

"As regards [redacted] who is said to assist Granich in his work, there is every reason to believe that it is a question of Mrs. Agnes Smedley, American authoress with anarcho-syndicalist leanings who has often formed the subject of our reports. Arriving in China early in 1929 Mrs. Smedley, let it be recalled, took an active part in the organization that year of the Chinese branch of the League against Imperialism and for Colonial Liberation. This League, which is an auxiliary organ of the Komintern, during 1929-30 played a fairly important role in the communist and anti-foreign movement in China, at Shanghai in particular. *CU*

"In 1931 Mrs. Smedley participated in the campaign organized by communist and radical elements in favour of the release of NOULENS, former secretary of the Pan Pacific Workers' Union. *CU*

"In 1933-34 she made a long voyage abroad, during the course of which she visited Moscow, France and the United States. In 1934-35 she published several books, among which was *CU*

*pg 2. U per Army LTR dtd 3/30/53  
SPT showing 6.20.53*

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NY 100-68280

"'China's Red Army Marches,' 'Chinese Destinies', etc....She corresponds to certain American newspapers. One of her articles entitled 'The Corrupt Press of China', which was published in the American Journal Nation', provoked keen polemics in the local Press (published July 3, 1935.) *Q U*

"Since November 1934 Mrs. Smedley has resided at No. 96 Rue Marcel Tillot, Apt. 2. *Q U*

b7C "Although it is possible that Granich proposed to Mrs. Smedley that she collaborate with his revue, we have nothing in confirmation of this. As to the supposed relations of Mrs. Smedley with [redacted], whose homes serve her as meeting places with Chinese students, there is good reason to believe that this information is not correct. *Q U*

b7C [redacted] is a German musician employed by the Robinson Piano Co., 77 Nanking Road. For several years he has resided at [redacted] (I. S. S. Building), where he occupies Flat No. 308. Before her departure for abroad Mrs. Smedley occupied Flat 304 of the same house with her friend Mrs. Anne Samuels, an American with radical tendencies. [redacted] at that time is believed to have had close relations with Mrs. Samuels. However, nothing has so far come to light which would allow us to affirm that he has, or has had, relationship with Mrs. SMEDLEY. *Q U*

b7C "As regards [redacted] they have been the subject of our reports dated March 20 and April 7, 1936. Let us recall that these two persons are German Jews, political emigres who, coming from France, arrived in Shanghai during 1935. *Q U*

[redacted] a dental mechanic by trade, works at the "German Dental Clinic", No. 749 Bubbling Well Road. He resides at [redacted] and not at 262 Avenue Dubail. [redacted] has a pork butchery at the Seymour Road market. He resides at No. [redacted] 1936 [redacted] visited the Political Branch and made a statement *Q U* b7D

*all info U. S. Army Ltr. dtd. 3/30/43 by  
SP4 LHM mg 6-20-43*

b7C

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NY 100-68280

"accusing [ ] of Communist activities. There is every reason to believe that the accusations brought by [ ] against [ ] are false and were provoked through the dispute which they had over purely personal matters." *QU*

b7C

An official report dated October 22, 1932 states as follows: *QU*

"It is desirable that a copy of the document regarding AGNES SMEDLEY'S connections with Moscow, of which a photographic copy has been obtained by the Chinese Authorities, be supplied to this office to assist in this inquiry." *QU*

However, reported dated November 2, 1932 referring to the report quoted above states as follows: *QU*

"With reference to the confidential dispatch dated September 28, 1932 from the Secretary of the Municipality of the Greater Shanghai, I have to state that the information contained in clause 5 of the dispatch regarding a document alleged to have been received from Moscow by Agnes Smedley, has proved incorrect". *QU*

Informant supplied a document described as having been taken from the person of one, [ ] at the time of the arrest. This list bears the title, "The Following List the Names of Persons Who Are Shadowed or Once Were Shadowed By the Detectives of the Settlements": *QU*

b7C

The name of AGNES SMEDLEY was one of the names on this list. *QU* (U)

b2

[ ] has previously advised that [ ] was arrested and convicted on charges of espionage in behalf of the Comintern in China in 1935. *QU*

b7D

A confidential letter dated August 20, 1936 addressed to the American Consulate General at Shanghai by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, advised that one, [ ] who had arrived in *QU*

b7C

*Agnes U Per Army 1-12 3/30/43  
SPC also my 6-20-80*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68280

Shanghai on June 8, 1936, had visited AGNES SMEDLEY. The letter noted that [ ] was engaged in collecting data on the Chinese language in behalf of Yale University. *U*

b7C

The letter concluded "though [ ] is suspected of radical tendencies, inquiries show that during his present sojourn in China he has not been concerned in any sort of subversive activities....." *U*

A report dated May 18, 1933 gives considerable background data on SMEDLEY and describes her activities at that time as follows: *U*

"On May 15, 1930 Miss SMEDLEY left Shanghai for Amoy and later proceeded to Canton. During September of the same year, information was received from the Hong Kong Police to the effect that a house occupied by AGNES SMEDLEY had been raided by the Canton Police and that numerous papers relating to India had been seized. Following the raid she removed to the French Concession at Shameen and remained there, as far as can be ascertained, until her return to Shanghai in the third week of October 1930, when she took up her residence at 72 Route de Grouchy. On January 22, 1931 she proceeded to Nanking and did not return to Shanghai again until March 5, again taking up her residence at 72 Route de Grouchy. She left Shanghai once again on June 16, 1931 for Canton, where it is reported she visited the Cantonese Authorities, returning to Shanghai on July 5. *U*

"On October 14, 1931 she removed from 72 Route de Grouchy to Apartment 102, I. S. S. Apartments, 1552 Avenue Joffre. *U*

"During the latter part of 1931 it was ascertained that AGNES SMEDLEY frequently visited at their place of residence HAROLD R. ISAACS and C. FRANK GLASS, two notorious local Communist sympathizers. *U*

*Re: U. S. Army Ltr DTD 3/31/43  
SP4 during 6.29.43*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-68280

"During the same period, due to action on the part of the Chinese Government Postal Censor, it came to our knowledge that Miss SMEDLEY was at various times in receipt of Communist and anti-imperialist literature, some of which was posted locally whilst some was mailed from as far away as Berlin. *U*

"On March 18, 1932 she again removed; this time to Apartment 304, I. S. S. Apartments, 1552 Avenue Joffre, where she still resides. *U*

"From inquiries made in November and December 1932, it was elicited that AGNES SMEDLEY received several Chinese and a few foreign visitors at her apartment. It is believed that the object of the visits of these individuals was to hold meetings in connection with the All China Labour Federation (Union Syndicate Pan Chinoise) of which, it is reported, AGNES SMEDLEY is an important member. *U*

"In April, 1933 it was learned that Miss Smedley had applied for and received from the local Passport Office of the Bureau of Public Safety a return visa, enabling her to leave and to return to China. It was also learned that she intended to leave for Moscow in order to participate in the Anti-War Congress to be held there. *U*

b7C "On May 13, 1933 Miss SMEDLEY, together with HAROLD ISAACS, Madame SUN YAT SEN, [redacted] and other executive members of the League for Civil Rights called on the local German Consulate-General where they lodged a protest against what was termed the brutal terror and reaction prevailing in Germany since the Nazis came into power." *U*

An article in the "Shanghai Times" for January 22, 1937 was to the effect that a critical battle between government forces and rebel troops in Sian was believed imminent. The article noted that AGNES SMEDLEY was broadcasting in behalf of the rebel troops and commented that "anti-foreign feeling was being aroused by the vitriolic radio speeches of AGNES SMEDLEY."

*pg 1-5 in file 172 3/30/43*  
*SPT also in 6.20.43*

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NY 100-68280

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*rehs 1.4 U per Army LTR dtd 3/30/83  
6.20.83*

A SMP report dated April 22, 1931 dealt with the dissemination of Communist literature through the Chinese Post Office particularly copies of "China Correspondence". The report states "AGNES SMEDLEY has been under suspicion as having had something to do with the dispatch of the letters, but it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that she has not a Bijou machine, whilst it is a Bijou machine that most of the copies of the China Correspondence have been pressed on". *Q U*

A SMP report dated July 29, 1936 concerning the activities of the Tass Agency, an agency of the Soviet Union, noted that SMEDLEY was one of those who had recently visited the offices of this organization. *Q U*

*b2*  
*b7D* [Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, has advised that in 1933 through AGNES SMEDLEY, ~~(S)~~ (U) he became acquainted with Madame SUN YAT SEN who is at the present time, an official of the Communist Government in China. He recalled that he and SMEDLEY celebrated the anniversary of the October Revolution with Madame SUN YAT SEN and two American doctors, Dr. S. J. HATEM, nick-named SHAG, and ROBERT LEVINSON. The informant believed that the latter was at the present time practicing his profession in Brooklyn, New York. Informant stated that neither of these men were Communists at that time but that HATEM later became very interested in the Communist Party and was the only American doctor in China in the area controlled by the Reds.

*b2* [Confidential Informant ☐ of known reliability, advised that one, Dr. SHAFIK HATEM, who was formerly with the International Peace Hospital at Yen-an, China, had been active in Communist work in China and during 1937 had been an associate in China of MAX and GRACE GRANICH, who were important members of the Communist Party. According to ☐ HATEM corresponded with the GRANICHES after their return to the United States in 1938. He was a doctor connected with Chinese Communist Armies in Yen-an and an outstanding figure in Chinese Communist and Comintern circles. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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NY 100-68280

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

[Confidential Informant  of known reliability,] has furnished copies of the official letterhead of the Friendship Cargo, China Welfare Appeal for October 26 and November 7, 1949, and January 7, 1950. On these letterheads, a Doctor ROBERT LEVINSON is listed as a sponsor. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Confidential Informant  of known reliability, has advised that the China Welfare Appeal is a Communist front organization. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b2

b7D

The current Brooklyn Telephone Directory lists a Doctor ROBERT LEVINSON, M. D., 1325 East 13th Street, Brooklyn, New York. It has not been ascertained that this person is identical with any of the persons mentioned above.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL (U)~~  
- P E N D I N G -

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NY 100-68280

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

b2

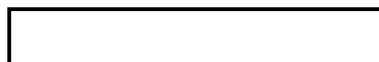
b7D



b7C

b7D

G-2, information contained in Bureau letter, 10/6/51.

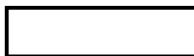


informant of the Denver Office.

A memo forwarded to NYO by Bulet, 12/15/45 in case entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R". Source not indicated.

b2

b7D



Information made available to SA CHESTER A. REILLY, 2/10/50.



(U)  
~~(S)~~

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will report any further information which may be received from G-2 or other sources relative to subject's activities.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bureau letter, 8/17/51 instructs that this case be kept in a pending status until further notice.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to New York, 10/6/51.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York (121-9045)

February 18, 1952

Director, FBI (121-11900)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
ON 04-08-2005

**SECRET**

JOHN CARTER VINCENT  
Consul General  
American Legation  
Department of State  
Tangier, Morocco  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
Buded March 3, 1952

*Class*  
*10/12/82*

For your confidential information this is to advise that by letter dated August 30, 1951, the Legal Attache, Paris, France, advised that he had been informed by [redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted] had stated that in [redacted] was introduced to John Carter Vincent at Agnes Smedley's hotel in New York City. [redacted] according to [redacted] could not recall the locality of the hotel, except that it could have been the Seville Hotel, which he believed was no longer in existence. [redacted]

For your confidential information the Bureau has received a copy of a deposition dated August 28, 1951, which [redacted] had furnished to the McCarran Committee. Pertinent portions of this deposition read as follows:

b7D

"...Q. 31. Did you know John Carter Vincent?

A. I remember having seen Mr. Vincent with Miss Agnes Smedley in the Seville Hotel, New York.

Q. 32. Was Agnes Smedley a Communist?

A. Agnes Smedley was a known and admitted Communist.

Q. 33. Was there anything about the meeting with John Carter Vincent and Smedley which would indicate to you that Vincent was a Communist?

A. They were engaged on my arrival in a sympathetic conversation about Chinese political conditions. The conversation went on for a while in my presence. I could assume from the conversation that the views of Miss Smedley and Mr. Vincent were not very divergent.

Q. 34. Did their views coincide?

A. They coincided in judging the decisive roll of the Chinese peasants in the Chinese Revolution.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RHE:ja

cc: Washington Field (121-14190)

To: [redacted]  
Ladd [redacted]  
Nichols [redacted]  
Belmont [redacted]  
Clegg [redacted]  
Glavin [redacted]  
Harbo [redacted]  
Rosen [redacted]  
Tracy [redacted]  
Mohr [redacted]  
Tele. rm. [redacted]  
Nease [redacted]  
Gandy [redacted]

39 FEB 27 1952

[redacted]  
Agnes Smedley

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

DATE

b7D

NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 25 1952

**SECRET**

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Q. 35. Was that the only time you met Vincent?

A. Yes ....

Q. 52. When did you meet John Carter Vincent?

A. In 1934 ...." (61-6629-119)

(U)

b7D The Legal Attache, Paris, France, has advised by cablegram dated February 6, 1952, that [ ] on February 6, 1952, disclaimed any possibility of confusion in his identification of Vincent. [ ] stated that Vincent was in Smedley's room at the Seville Hotel, New York City, when he, [ ] met him in 1934. He stated that he is positive Smedley knew Vincent well since she often talked of Vincent in subsequent conversations with [ ] (U)

b7D The New York Office is referred to aulet dated January 28, 1952, captioned [ ] Internal Security-R," New York file 105-1261, requesting that the New York Office check the available records at the Seville Hotel for any registration for Agnes Smedley or John Carter Vincent in 1934. (61-6629)

The New York Office should incorporate in a supplemental report in this case the results of its check of the records of the Seville Hotel in this matter. The New York Office should also check its files to determine whether Agnes Smedley was in New York City in 1934. In this connection see your file on Agnes Smedley, New York file 100-68282. The New York Office should also include in its supplemental report a brief documentation of Agnes Smedley, attributing the information to original sources. (100-68282)

New York is office of origin in the Agnes Smedley case.

b7C The Washington Field Office is referred to the report of Special Agent [ ] dated July 28, 1950, at Washington, D. C., in the loyalty case on John Carter Vincent, which reflects that in September, 1932, John Carter Vincent was Consul in Dairen, China, and as of March 18, 1935, was Consul at Nanking, China. (121-11900-172)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Washington Field Office should check appropriate records at the State Department to determine whether John Carter Vincent was in the United States in 1934 and whether he went to New York during that year.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-6580)  
 FROM : SAC, New York (100-68282)  
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
 IS-R

DATE: MAR 6 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReBulet 10/6/51, which transmitted to the New York Office photostatic copies of various G-2 documents relating to information appearing in the files of the Shanghai Municipal Police. It is noted that the material is numbered 840 to 953 on the lower right hand corner of each page.

Information appearing therein relates primarily to the activities of AGNES SMEDLEY, and pertinent portions relating to SMEDLEY have been incorporated in New York report of 2/14/52. However, numerous persons are mentioned in passing, usually by reference to an SMP report not contained in the material enclosed. Some of these names have been the subjects of case files in the New York Office and other offices, such as [redacted] SA b7C GERTRUDE BINDER and others. With respect to other names mentioned, no information is available to this office. For example, on page 844 there appears a photostat of a card entitled, "Foreigners", containing a list of names. One of the names is "[redacted] (Filipino) courier of American Communist Party. Press cutting re 12/7/35. File no. [redacted] b7C The indices of this office contain no record of [redacted] & U

This office is not in possession of [all available SMP] information and has no record of what action may already have been taken with respect to persons mentioned. The names of persons appearing in this material have been indexed for future reference, but no further action will be taken at this time in the absence of further instructions from the Bureau.

CLASS. BY *SP4 [signature]*DATE OF REVIEW *10/12/82*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.RECORDED - 108  
INDEXED - 108DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 [signature]*  
ON *6/17/83*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B: RMK

CONFIDENTIAL



SAC, New York (100-68280)

March 11, 1952

Director, FBI (61-6580)

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You are instructed to thoroughly review your files to insure that all pertinent information concerning Smedley has been incorporated in report form suitable for dissemination and that all necessary investigation has been completed and reported. Upon completion of your file review, you are instructed to submit your recommendations and reasons therefor as to the advisability of closing this case. Of course, you realize that it is your responsibility to determine that the investigation has been brought to a logical conclusion before this case is closed. Further, that separate cases have been opened on particular individuals where adverse information indicating disloyal or un-American activities was developed concerning them as the result of the Smedley investigation.

JEW:rmc *rmc*

*0-1 NY  
4-11-52  
JEW*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 20

X-125

MAR 13 1952

MAR 11 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-10-82 BY SP-10/ELM/mj

*WAB  
4-11-52*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-6580)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-68282)

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: APR 21 1952

Rebulet 3/11/52 and Buform 0-1 4/11/52.

A review of this file reflects that all necessary investigation has been conducted and reported in form suitable for dissemination, and that separate case files have been opened where necessary on individuals concerning whom adverse information was developed as a result of the SMEDLEY investigation.

It is the recommendation of this office, therefore, that this case be closed. It will be carried in a pending inactive status in this office until Bureau instructions relative to closing it are received.

*Refer to  
6-11-52  
JRM*

RECORDED - 71

EX - 28

APR 22 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

JTO'B:RMK

DATE 9/16/92

BY

SAC, New York (100-63282)

June 27, 1952

Director, FBI (61-6580)

AGNES SMEDLEY, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reurlet dated 4-21-52 which advised that all necessary investigation has been conducted and reported in form suitable for dissemination and that separate case files have been opened where necessary on individuals concerning whom adverse information was developed as a result of the Smedley investigation.

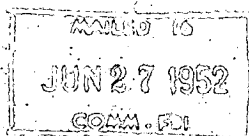
Relet recommended that this case be closed. You are instructed to submit a closing report, which should contain all pertinent information, if any, not previously set out in report form.

JEW:mrp *mrp*

RECORDED - 115

[ 61-6580 ]  
JUL 1 1952  
80

EX-99



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 9/10/89 BY *[signature]*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 9/13/82 BY *SP-1 BOW*

ENCLOSURE

61-6580-34

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DATE 9/13/82 BY prof elwmg

65-6580-343

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Address:**

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Misc: Subv. ref. Buildups and breakdowns

Searcher

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1541

Date 4-29

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R# 1541 Date 4-29 Initial 9

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(Build up)

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NI	<del>65-8943-7,</del>	
NR	<del>64-1205-E-2,</del>	
NR	<del>100-349454-49, build 2810,</del>	
NR	<del>62-64422-960,</del>	
<i>Li</i>	<i>ms.</i>	
	<i>N.R.</i>	
NR	<del>100-1205542</del>	
MF	<del>61-65-80</del>	
NI	<del>100-347577-92, 2.7,</del>	
NR	<del>100-332057-41,</del>	
NR	<del>66-2542-3-21-610,</del>	
NI	<del>62-75147-47-112,</del>	
	<del>build. 7-23,</del>	

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NI	<del>100-347199-77,</del>
NI	<del>100-351344-4,</del>
	<i>Concl. P. 66;</i>
NI	<del>61-3419-54,</del>
NR	<del>100-347577-66,</del>
NR	<del>62-18090-39A,</del>
NR	<del>61-777-34-198, P. 2,</del>
	<del>65-56402-1-125,</del>
	<i>NI on to cont.</i>
	<del>2761823,</del>
NR	<del>100-3-2768, P. 66,</del>
NI	<del>100-351344-4, Concl. P. 66,</del>
NI	<del>100-13758-90, Changed Title, 100-7-4,</del>
NI	<del>65-56402-1-1108,</del>
NR	<del>100-332057-31,</del>

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NI	100-13767-31, 7, 111
NR	25-88002-1
NI	100-3-1-56
NR	64-330-345-4-599
	100-38280-163 <sup>OK in 8-7</sup> <sub>same not in line</sub>
NR	100-3-4-4160
NR	100-342058-414
NR	64-175-246-495
NR	64-330-345-820
NI	100-1610-46, 7, 19, 20

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Birthdate:

SUPV

Misc: Subv. ref. Buildups and breakdowns

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R# 1541

Date 4-29

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NR ~~47-1498-7~~

NR ~~65-31284-56~~

LT ~~65-31284-56~~

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Subj:

Address:

Birthdate:  SUPV

Misc: Subv. ref. Buildups and breakdowns

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NR

NR 61-63-80

NR 65-31284-17, NR 75, NR 76

NR 105-12148-218,

NR 121-0-4467,

LT 105-12148-218,

NT 100-64700-221,

~~Encl. p. 398;~~

NR 65-31284-64,

NR 105-16948-1,

NR 105-13181-9,

NR 65-31284-20,

NR 65-0-40, p. 9, (8)

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4-22

Subj: [REDACTED]

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

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Medley Agnes

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Page 105

[Signature]

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Address:                     

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8-11-49

Smalley Agnes

SI 64-34473-400X

SI 100-64700-138

SI 101-4751-4923

ND 121-18528-120

SI 100-371278-2

4-22

Subj: Smalley, B

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

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Subj: Smedley, Agness

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

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sub. not in SerNI 65-16810SI 65-59098-8 Emp 868NR 61-7603-132 (13)

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Subj: Smedley, One

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

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Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Subj: Smiedley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBERSERIAL~~SI 659945-213~~~~ND 121-18528-112~~~~ND 100-23795-114~~~~100-330512-4~~ *Dismissed by summary* *Not in Sec.*~~ND 100-15047-8~~~~SI 100-12578-26~~~~SI 100-23676-5~~~~SI 100-375985-24~~~~SI 61-6629-89~~~~SI 100-386243-9~~~~SI 100-7322-78~~ *94*~~SI 100-375985-43~~~~SI 100-358213-5~~ *31*~~NP 62-88217-235~~ *16*

4-22

Subj: Smedley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SI 100-143315-	SI 512729
SI 40-3904-	9
SI 100-358068-	34
SI 121-18528-	115
SI 62-88217-	2 / part 2
Group 550	
SI 100-88434-	253
SI 100-98931-	28
SI 100-358068-	31
SI 100-210332-	2
SI 105-11709-	2 p 16 17
SI 100-9261	46 map 6
SI 100-16006-	38
SI 105-15205-	35
SI 100-16766-	89



4-22

Subj: Bredley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI	<del>65-60161-89</del>
SI	<del>121-72998-43</del>
SI	<del>121-19046-9</del>
SI	<del>121-35351-3</del>
SI	<del>65-58734-18/p6</del>
SI	<del>100-88434-226</del>
ND	<del>105-14770-15</del>
SI	<del>100-286243-20</del>
SI	<del>121-3622-69</del>
SI	<del>100-267360-1305</del>
SI	<del>100-15252-56</del>
	<del>Enc p 03</del>
SI	<del>100-375985-51</del>
SI	<del>100-63-470</del> <del>Q</del>
ND	<del>100-143315-19</del>

4-22


Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI	100-335441-24
SI	100-16006-30
SI	100-371790-14
SI	100-32520-948
	Enc 931
SI	62-88217-254
NP	123-9999-18
SI	62-86750-1062
SI	62-86137-5
SI	65-53508-98
ND	121-9893-88
SI	65-57367-954 <sup>2</sup> 118
ND	121-26209-111
ND	65-58315-207
	PHH 

4-22

Subj: Smedley Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL~~ND 65-59762-126~~~~SI 42-88217-232~~~~SI 100-32520-942~~~~SI 121-23278-157A~~~~SI 146-88730-14~~~~SI 140-325014-8~~~~ND 77-13677-204~~~~Group 82~~~~SI 61-3615-12~~~~SI 61-6629-33~~~~SI 61-10149-1043~~~~Group 4~~~~SI 110-344130-52~~~~715-2425~~~~SI 42-78444-18~~~~52~~

4-22

Subj: Bmedley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI	105-16101-1
SI	121-18528-76
ND	100-16766-79
ND	61-2115-414
SI	40-16541-13
SI	62-88217-157
SI	100-21025-145
SI	61-6629-112
	227
SI	124-22998-34
SI	100-355214-112
SI	100-371790-3
SI	105-15216-5
SI	100-85887-30
SI	100-267360-141

4-22

Subj: Lmedley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI	100-382261-7
SI	116-147237-7
NP	121-18528-93
SI	121-23527-3
SI	65-37160-7
SI	123-5069-33p1112
SI	100-355214-113
SI	100-368566-4
SI	118-8295-16
SI	100-362827-6
SI	65-58053-266u
	pt 1213
SI	100-375985-31
SI	100-376040-16 (2)
SI	106-52439-44

4-22

Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBERSERIAL

~~SI 65-9940-219~~  
~~SI 100-37611-6 Aug 56~~  
~~7-12-13-18-19-29~~  
~~SI 65-6060-6~~  
~~SI 100-358060-32 Aug 19~~  
~~SI 100-267360-1168~~  
~~SI 100-342058-738~~  
~~SI 105-11929-18~~  
~~SI 61-6629-112 Aug 50~~  
~~SI 100-267360-1280~~  
~~12-16-17-20-27~~  
~~10 Prob Col Chang Monthly~~  
~~Review 6-518320~~  
~~SI 65-9940-216 Jan 82~~  
~~SI 62-78494-76 (2)~~

4-22

Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI 100-341031-124	
SI 200-344906-19	
SI 100-350512-313	
SI 100-16766-10301415	
16 17 31	
SI 74-1333-3220 Enc	
p 249	
SI 100-37078-73	
SI 105-11929-6	
SI 61-6632-49	
SI 61-7692-84	
SI 65-58568-5	
SI 100-267865-18	
100-1314	
SI 65-58568-2-5	(2)

4-22

Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI	<del>65-66160-2</del>
SI	<del>65-66159-2, X3</del>
SI	<del>100-124002-285</del>
SI	<del>100-342058-145</del> <sup>encl.</sup>
SI	<del>6287703-9</del>
SI	<del>105-12550-21</del>
SI	<del>100-342058-742</del>
SI	<del>100-3-3400</del>
SI	<del>100-138754-527</del>
SI	<del>100-344906-16</del>
SI	<del>121-23278-267X12</del>
	<del>9-150-159-116-119</del>
	<del>1158-126, 885, 889</del>
	<del>908-1378</del>
SI	<del>100-16766-76, 13014, 1314</del>



4-22

Subj: Smalley, Rogers

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ND 100-14985-22

SI 100-354759-8

100-15716-146, 447

SI 100-3923-139, 339

SI 116-200151-5

SI 100-16766-77

SI 100-35524-77

SI 121-21564-9

SI 121-21195-2X

SI 105-11929-2

SI 100-15716-147

SI 100-7888-616

SI 100-26736-1274

SI 100-334536-5

SI 100-4682-113 PM 110

4-22

Subj: Smedley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL~~SF 100-63-323~~~~SF 121-23278-151~~~~SI 64-200-231-788~~~~Imp 15~~~~SI 77-24341-22~~~~SI 100-375985-46~~~~100-286243-<sup>3</sup>2<sup>2</sup>~~~~LT 65-60159-X-3~~~~SI 100-63-328~~~~SI 100-279704-155~~~~Imp 25~~~~SF 100-364437-7829~~~~LT 100-286243-2~~~~SI 100-267310-989~~~~(29) Imp 21~~

4-22

Subj: Lowrey, Agnes  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
 Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBERSERIAL

~~SI 100-356137-92~~  
~~SI 121-12242-28~~  
~~SI 100-356137-546020~~  
~~SI 62-88217-229~~  
~~SI 100-88434-219~~  
~~NP 100-355401-12119~~  
~~SI 121-11900-340~~  
~~SI 1560162-X35915~~  
~~SI 40-46866-1 Wash~~  
~~710-358104-93~~  
~~100-355161-8~~

4-22

Subj: Lindley, James

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

LT	100-335411-15
SI	100-375663-11
SI	100-32520-951
SI	100-350512-422
	100-368566-244 <sup>NO SER</sup>
ND	100-375985-41
SI	100-380843-10
SI	121-19046-3
SI	110-267360-1307
SI	121-9893-78 <sup>14/15</sup>
SI	121-15420-28 <sup>11</sup>
SI	121-26209-3
SI	100-375785-29
SI	65-59601-194
NP	100-16766-90 <sup>12</sup>

4-22

Subj: Lincolley, James

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBERSERIAL~~SI 121-22998-71 Enc~~~~SI 105-13992-18~~~~SI 105-15075-4~~~~SI 116-160395-5~~~~ND 120-11409-23~~~~ND 100-3-81-711~~~~SI 100-361212-5~~~~SI 100-358267-28~~~~SI 100-358168-1A~~~~ND 109-12-241-75~~~~SI 101-4589-58~~~~ND 100-365214-13~~~~ND 100-362774-8~~~~ND 105-13110-8~~ (30)

4-22

Subj: Lmedley, Angus

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

100-347301	SI 138	SI 123
122-233-74	SI 33	SI 38
100-355214	SI 76	SI 50
100-362483	SI 938	SI 938
100-32520	SI 937	SI 938
100-64700	SI 1062	SI 550
254-361	SI 361	SI 361
934-62	SI 55	SI 55

(31)

4-22

Subj: Medley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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4-22

Subj: Smalley, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

140-24628-31	SF SF 72 267
2899 1786	SF SF 265 297
7361	1161
1061	2144 1712
851	2625 SF SF SF
1072	1656 SF 22
1914	2926 SF 22
2540	48 SF SF
1634	2077 SF
3264	2676 SF
489	7309 SF
8538	604 SF
602	1202 SF
48	80 SF
44	193

(33)



Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc:

R#	Date	Searcher Initial
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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

[illegible]

4-22

Subj: Mesley, Arnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_FILE NUMBERSERIAL

SI 100-124002-17	Wash
	News 8-10-51
	Compas 8-13-51
	Wash News 6-11-51
	W. H. Mirror 8-23-51
	Times Her 8-6-51
	Wash News 8-23-51
	Wash Star 8-4-51
	8-21-51
	8-24-51
	Compas 8-11-51
	Phos Daily Trib 5-10-51
	Wash Times Her 8-10-51
	W. H. Mirror 8-10-51
(S)	Today Comp. 9-14-51

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 04-08-2005 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL 4-22

Subj :

Address:

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc:

R#

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Searcher

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SI ~~100-287723~~  
NR ~~100-375775-3~~  
NR ~~100-344906-16~~  
~~100-380764~~ ON CARD  
NI ~~100-380558-15~~ IN REPLY  
NR ~~121-22322-7~~  
NR ~~100-124002-50~~  
Empty -

Subj: Chattopadhyaya, Mrs  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4-29 Searcher 538  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

one

SI 100-342424-69X

Enc photo 7

photo

Chattopadhyaya Agnes

MR

Wife Chattopadhyaya Agnes

MF 61-6580

b7C

[Redacted]

Miss

MF 61-6580

[Redacted]

MF 61-6580-127

born 8-11-49

Chattopadhyaya Agnes

(3)

corrected

4-22

Subj: Rogers, Marie

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4-29 Searcher Initial 338

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR 67-486820

NR 116-264432

NI 62-77787-4315 En

NI 4189, Encl 101

M. B. Rogers

MF 61-658A

MF 61-6580-127 sum

8-11-49

Marie B

same ref.

James Rogers

NR 128-97740

(30)

4-22

Subj: Yaddo, Agnes Smalley  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4-29 Searcher Initial 338

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MF 61-6580-127 Sum  
8-11-49

Agnes - NR  
Agnes  
Same Ref  
One

SI 100-124002-225  
Index p. 19  
One. Yahoo

MF 61-6580  
MF 61-6580-127 Sum  
8-11-49

30

4-22

Subj: Brunnin, Agnes

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4-29 Searcher Initial 38

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

MF 61-6580

MF 61-6580-127

SI 100-124002-225

813

MF 61-6580-223 Encl 6

Brunnin, Agnes Smedley

100-267360-123

SI 1, SI 2, SI 4, SI 6

SI 7, SI 8, SI 9, SI 10, SI 11, SI 12

SI 13, SI 14, SI 15, SI 16, SI 17, SI 18

SI 19, SI 20, SI 21, SI 22, SI 23, SI 24

SI 25, SI 26, SI 27, SI 28, SI 29, SI 30

SI 31, SI 32, SI 33, SI 34, SI 35, SI 36

Brunnin, Ernest J

MF 61-6580

SI 100-124002-192 Encl 1

4-22

Subj: Browning, Ernest M

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Birthdate: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPV: \_\_\_\_\_

Misc: \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 4-29 Searcher Initial 38

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

SF	100-124002-192	Enc
	8-9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19	
	57, 60, 62, 63, 65, 69	
	73.	
	Bird Alice	
MF	61-6580	
MF	61-6580-127, 181	
NR	98-1659-18	
	100-124002-225, 285,	
	503 Enc 8, 291 Enc	
	37-581 Enc 44	
NI	100-35068-32	Emp 17
SI	64-200-231-788	Emp 17
NI	100-214501-9	(X)



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

100-246293

~~SECRET~~

DATE: January 30, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Ford  
Chief, Division of Security  
U. S. Department of State  
615 22nd Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: OWEN LATHROP  
E. TICHAGG - A  
SERIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC/RCE/MLT/vta  
ON 11-22-2004

There is attached hereto a Photostat of a 16-page memorandum entitled, "International Red Conspiracy Undermines China," which was furnished this Bureau by a confidential informant of known reliability, who advised that this document is a translation of an official report of the Intelligence Service of the Nationalist Government of China. Although this informant stated that he could vouch for its authenticity, he declined to reveal the source from which he obtained this document. (S) (U)

You will note that mentioned in this document, among others, are Owen Lathrop, Agnes Medley, John Stewart Service, Alger Hiss and John E. Fairbank. It is requested that, through official channels, you ascertain if the attached document is authentic and if there are any additional data relative to any of the above-mentioned individuals contained in the files of the Intelligence Service of the Chinese Nationalist Government. (S) (U)

JFW:  
E:ejb  
cc - 105-11930

74-1333 SECURITY INFORMATION - OWEN LATHROP

122-13347  
61-6580  
121-23527

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-6580-  
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106 FEB 3 1953

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

79 FEB 9 - 1953

CLASS. BY  
DATE OF REVIEW

COMM - FBI

FEB 8 1953

MAILED

9-13-62

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-246293

It is noted that in the perjury indictment recently returned against the subject, there is included one count which alleges that Lattimore lied when he stated that he did not know, nor had he been told prior to 1950, that CHI Chao-ting was a Communist. It is requested that you ascertain if there are contained in the Chinese Nationalist Government Intelligence files any data concerning CHI Chao-ting or his father, CHI Kung-chuan, with whom Lattimore was also acquainted. (U)

For your information, CHI Chao-ting was born October 12, 1908, in Feng Yeng, China, entered the United States in 1924 as a Boxer Indemnity student and attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1927. While in the United States, CHI was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations and the New School of Social Research, both located at New York City, and, during the period 1941 - 1945, served successively as private secretary to K. P. Chen, Assistant Vice President of the Universal Trading Company, New York, New York; Secretary General of the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conferences at Bretton Woods; and personal secretary to H. H. Kung, of the Chinese Ministry of Finance. Concurrent with some of these posts, CHI was also Secretary General to the Stabilization Board of China (July, 1941, to April, 1944). In the summer of 1945, CHI accompanied Mr. Kung to China, where he became the Director of the Economic Research Department of the Control Bank of China. He held this position until January, 1949, when he became an official of the Communist Chinese Government in Peiping, China. He has been named as the delegate designate of the Chinese Communist Government to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations. CHI's father, CHI Kung-chuan, was born February 16, 1885, at Panchow, Chansi, China. Prior to coming to the United States in 1939, CHI Kung-chuan was a professor at Peiping University, Peiping, China. He left the United States to return to China in 1950, and indicated he was returning to his position as professor at Peiping University, Peiping, China.

It is further requested that you ascertain if there are any individuals in any part of the world known to the officials of the Intelligence Service of the Chinese Nationalist Government who may be of assistance in our investigation of Lattimore. (S) (U)

Attachment

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *B*  
 FROM : J. E. Wallace *JW*  
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY was.  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: June 24, 1952

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta  
 ON 11-22-2004

To secure authority to close the Smedley Case. *OK*DETAILS:BACKGROUND OF AGNES SMEDLEY

Agnes Smedley was born on February 22, 1892, near Osgood, Missouri. She attended State Normal Schools in Arizona and California and thereafter taught at the State Normal School at San Diego, California. From 1912 - 1913 she was a correspondent for the "Los Angeles Examiner." She found her way to New York City and there became interested in the India Nationalist Party, which was working for the independence of India. As a result of her activity in the India Nationalist Party, on March 18, 1918, Agnes Smedley and others were arrested on a warrant charging them under the Espionage act, with acting as agents of a foreign country. An indictment was returned against Smedley on April 1, 1918, in the Southern District of New York. For lack of evidence the indictment was dismissed on December 16, 1918. (61-6580-9 p. 2)

In 1920 Smedley went to Germany and then to Russia for a period of six months. Upon her return to Berlin, Germany, she became active in the Indian Revolutionary Movement. From 1920 to the early 1930's she devoted her time to the cause of the Indian Revolutionary Movement. She taught at the University of Berlin in 1927 and became a correspondent for two Indian publications. During this period she traveled to France, China, and Russia. In 1929 she was recuperating at a Russian Health Resort near Moscow and in June, 1929, she went to China where she remained for most of the ensuing years until December, 1941. (U)

During the years she spent in China her efforts were directed toward assisting the Communist Chinese guerrillas in their fight against the National Party of China.

In December, 1941, Smedley returned to the United States. (61-6508-156)

NEW:dlm *dlm*

Enclosure

RECORDED - 139

INDEXED - 139

JUN 26 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 JUL 11 1952

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY *6/13/82*  
 DATE OF REVIEW *6/13/82*

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF AGNES SMEDLEY  
IN THE "RICHARD SORGE CASE"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

pyho 142 U per Army LTR  
6-20-53  
3-30-53  
Richard Sorge, a German journalist, went to China in 1930 under the direction of the 4th Bureau of the Red Army General Staff, to assist the Russian espionage group already operating in Shanghai, China. In 1933 Sorge became leader of the Red Army espionage network in Japan and operated the group successfully until 1941 when he and some of his principal agents were arrested and tried by the Japanese police in 1941 and 1942. Sorge and a number of his agents were either executed or given long prison sentences by the Japanese courts. In the interrogation of Sorge and his agents by the Japanese authorities, Sorge and others implicated Agnes Smedley and gave testimony as to her activity within the Sorge Network. (61-6580-32)

According to the testimony she was a principal espionage agent who was very close to Sorge and whose residence was constantly used for a meeting place by the Sorge Group.

The Department of the Army on February 10, 1949, publicly charged Agnes Smedley with having been implicated in the Richard Sorge Soviet espionage network which operated in the Far East in 1940-41. Smedley on February 11, 1949, denounced as "a despicable lie" the Army report that she was a Russian espionage agent, and the Department of the Army on February 18, 1949, publicly declared that the report was a mistake on its own part.

PURPOSE OF BUREAU INVESTIGATION

On October 25, 1944, the Bureau initiated investigation on Smedley due to her Communist activity in the Far East. On November 5, 1947, as a result of the Department of the Army furnishing a digest of the Sorge Case and Smedley's activity in connection therewith, investigation was instituted to determine whether Smedley was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government from 1941, the date of her return to the United States. *portion of pg 12 per Army LTR 3/30/53 494 duong 6.20.53*

RESULTS OF BUREAU INVESTIGATION

In December, 1941 Smedley returned to the United States and took up residence in Saratoga Springs and Palisades, New York. Since 1941 her activities have consisted for the most part, with writing for newspapers and periodicals, giving lectures, engaging in debates, both in personal appearances and on the radio, and

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in all her reported publications and public utterances, she has championed the cause of the Communist Party in China and has criticized the Chinese National Government and Chiang Kai-Shek. (61-6580-127)

Investigation reflected that she closely associates with members and followers of the Communist Party. Persons interviewed by Bureau agents were of the opinion that she was not involved in the Sorge Case, nor was she engaged in espionage activity but, however, felt that she was a sincere believer in the cause of the Chinese Communists. No one contacted could furnish any information of their own knowledge that she was a member of the Communist Party or engaged in espionage activity. No facts have been developed which would indicate that subject was engaged in espionage activity on behalf of a foreign government nor have any further facts been developed as to her alleged espionage activity in the Far East as alleged by the Department of the Army in the "Sorge Case."

Smedley departed from the United States on November 15, 1949, for Southampton, England, stating that she expected to remain there for about five months for the purpose of completing a book.

Smedley died on May 6, 1950 at Oxford, England.

b2

Dissemination of pertinent information in this case has been made to  Department of Justice, and G-2.

A review of the Bureau's indices reflects all pertinent information concerning Smedley is contained in the main case file. Attached are search slips.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this case be closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-6580)  
FROM : SAC, New York (100-68282)

DATE: 4/22/53

SUBJECT: <sup>D</sup> AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

17697

A review of instant file reflects that all pertinent investigation has been conducted and reported, and this case is accordingly being closed.

OK

RECORDED - 2

JTO'B:MPH

APR 28 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/13/84 BY [signature]

~~TOP SECRET~~  
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

February 19, 1953

No. 36

TRANSMITTING REPORT ON COMMUNIST PENETRATION OF U.S. GOVERNMENT  
DURING THIRTIES.

There is transmitted herewith a true copy of a study prepared by a confidential source [REDACTED] on Communist penetration of certain branches of the U.S. government during the thirties. It should be noted that the source was in the U.S. during much of the period [REDACTED] for the purpose of organizing certain pacifist, anti-Nazi and pro-Spanish Republican fronts. The text is reproduced exactly as submitted, with no changes of punctuation, spelling, grammar or style.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta  
ON 11 22 2004

WAC:es

PARIS

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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**TOP SECRET**  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**

Two factors seem in retrospect to have favored the efforts of the USSR and of the Communist Party of the United States to obtain information on plans and activities of all branches of the U.S. Government during the nineteen-thirties:

A) The permanent and planned infiltration of open and secret members of the Party into the governmental machinery. (This infiltration was helped by the pro-Soviet inclination of many college-graduates who came into government service from the best American Universities, where the Young Communist League and the American Youth Congress exerted a remarkably strong political influence.)

B) The existence of organizations and clubs in Washington which functioned in exchanging information like "trading posts" did in the old days when products and goods of all kind were given away and obtained in this way.

New Deal-Washington had many organizations like the "American Civil Liberties Union" the local chairman of which was Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, the "Foreign Policy Association" to which leading personnel of Department of State was proud to belong and which functioned under the Leadership of Raymond Buell, the "American Society for the League of Nations" of Clark M. Eichelberger or the "Pacific Institute" of Carter and (really) Jaffee which became the meeting place for interested government officials and lecturers and public sent in by the CPUSA or, the Embassy of the Soviet Union. Per medium of the "American Civil Liberties Union" I was introduced to Secretary Ickes who--not knowing my particular mission in the USA - has sent a letter to my office in Paris endorsing - (on his official letterhead) the German anti-Nazi publication in Paris the "Zukunft" the editor of which was [redacted] former Communist Member of the Reichstag. The letter was reproduced on a September 1938 issue of the paper. It stands to reason that Mr. Ickes had many other contacts which reported their conversations with him to the Party. Others suggested to him the refusal of the helium gas to the Zeppelin of Dr. Eckener with success. I would not say, however, that Mr. Ickes ever gave away knowingly cabinet secrets.

But his case was somehow characteristic of the conditions prevailing in Washington and of the particular function of the "trading posts". The Foreign Policy ASSOCIATION did not lack highly placed protectors either. Sumner Welles, then Under Secretary in the State Dept. with many officials was among its regular audiences at conferences which were held on all subjects and concerning all regions where U.S. foreign policy was in its state of inception. Lecturers and participants in the debate had great chances to contribute to the orientation of these policies. The "American Society for the League of Nations" was an artificial flower in the bouquet of the said organizations, as it had not much sentiment favoring it in American congressional circles. It

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**



was active, nevertheless, in a subtle lobbying financed by the Woodrow Wilson foundation. When the USSR - confronted with the German menace took refuge to the principle of collective security in international relations and when she created organisations of her own in order to promote that principle - Eichelbergers League was one of the most important instruments of the foreign policy of the Soviets in Washington, for its contacts amounted to a rally of pro-Russian forces in U.S. politics. The "Institute for Pacific Relations", was in turn a Russian controlled organisation. The writer of this memorandum travelled in [redacted] with the American wife of the Comintern [redacted] in USA). During the trip Mrs. [redacted]

[redacted] spoke long hours on the importance of the "Institute." She indicated that she has with her a whole years subsidy for this activity given by Piatnitsky, Secretary of the Org. Bureau of the Comintern. J. Carter Vincent as I have learnt afterwards in the course of his conferences with Agnes Smedly (a Russian intelligence agent stationed under the protection of her American passport permanently in Shanghai) that he was one of the most prominent supporters of the group and as such a pride of the zealous intelligence agents who secured him in order to aid their efforts concerning the Far Eastern conditions and the American Foreign Policy in that region. The list of organisations which served for the establishment of contacts for Communists and Soviet agents could be extended still. But it is important to draw a demarcation line between the organisations which were plainly used for contacts and others which occasionally gave opportunity to some lunch or social activity in the course of which political information was obtained from the stream of usual Washington gossip.

We must say at this point a word concerning the thing called "communist espionage". It is natural that the Party preaching religious faith in and obedience to the Soviet Union expects from all its members to report any political or other information they obtain in the course of their different activities. In addition the Party itself is for its own work in need of another type of political information shaping of its particular policies and organisation efforts. It is therefore clear that - placed under this double obligation - all members of the Communist Party are - at least potentially - spies. Nevertheless, certain consideration made for a clear delimitation between persons and working teams engaged in political work and specialised agents in intelligence work. The belonging of the latter to the Communist Party is never obvious or admitted, while the former should never give any suspicion to anybody in the political field of the character of the "auxiliary" activity.

The writer of this memorandum was engaged in the establishment of Communist Front organisations dedicated purportedly to "collective security," solidarity with strikes" or with "the Spanish republican forces" etc. The observation of communist penetration and gathering of intelligence was only open to him, inasmuch it occurred in the political field. The underground operation of the Russian and Red Army intelligence is thus out of the scope of his observation.

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**

-3-

The intelligence activities within the Party are by no means "quantité négligeable." For anything the Party members may learn in governmental offices, workshops and armed forces are communicated to the Party and, by the latter, to the Soviet Embassy. In addition the Soviet Security Police (MVD) has a specific committee in all communist parties. It is called "cadre department" which is a permanent link to the international cadre department, an organ of the political police (within the COMINTERN before the war and) within the COMINFORM now.

b7D  
b7C  
During the first period of my American activity which stretches from [redacted] I knew relatively little of the Party contacts within the governmental branches. My duties were connected mainly with the Workers International Relief which was active in the [redacted] in the mining and textile-regions and not in Washington. From [redacted] "Friends of the Soviet Union" as a national organization in New York. This organization started soon to send tractors and modern technical equipments to the USSR. With such equipment an expert personal was sent along. In the course of these efforts I came into contacts with certain engineers who prompted by their pro-Russian sympathies were anxious to go to the Soviet Union and take along U.S. patents and blueprints of modern mass-production machinery. Among the engineers was a leading personage of the General Electric of Schenectady THORNE who after his initial contacts with us kept going to the SU with the patents of his company and was engaged doubtless in industrial espionage. Another person who [redacted] the Soviet Union was a Party member [redacted]

b7D  
b7C  
[redacted] who was employed by the National Headquarters of the Democratic [redacted] Later [redacted] had a considerable influence upon President Roosevelt, as one of his speech-writers. His wife then reported faithfully all conversations and policy planning her husband had with the FDR to the Headquarters of the Communist Party. When the situation warranted it [redacted] took a trip to the S.U. "for the further clarification of certain subject." I became more acquainted with the Party's contacts in Washington after [redacted] when [redacted] to the USA with Henri Barbusse, the well-known French writer and communist. Barbusse came as the Chairman of the League against War and Fascism. [redacted] had to organize the first foundations of the anti-Nazi campaign. At that time I came in contact with [redacted] who was lecturer at Columbia University and very well connected with a sphere which was later identified with the New Deal after the elections. [redacted] real contacting started, after Roosevelt's coming to power. In 1933 he was still busy to plant with [redacted] of the YCL Young Communist League members into the Army and the Navy. Later he made contacts in the War Department through a YCL member ([redacted]...) whose father was an Army General and head of the Procurement Division of the War Department. [redacted] soon was shifted to organize the Southern Share Croppers Union. His attention thus turned towards the Department of

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**

**TOP SECRET**  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**

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labor where he secured some contacts and kept the Party posted on the plans of [REDACTED]

b7D In [REDACTED] I returned to the USA after few weeks of absence in Paris. [REDACTED] organized an "American Inquiry Commission into Hitler terror." In order to get members of the Congress interested and line up a really important personnel I have spent quite some time in Washington. Earl Browder trying to help me by naming some "intermediaries" told me "not to forget Owen Lattimore who will help you by all means." I actually met him in the month of April in the lobby of Wardmans Park Hotel. At this occasion and also later in connection with a visit of the Earl of Listowel (with whom we wanted to bring about an interparliamentary conference in Washington) Lattimore made important contacts for us. Through the person of Lattimore I became attentive to the "Institute for Pacific Relations". This organization which had a very important number of leading public figure on its board was gradually colonized by the Party. Jaffee who became later the publisher of "Amerasia" was already at hand as the head of the secret Communist Party Fraction within the Institute and consolidating the latter grip on the organization. I recall here again that the central figure of the effort to create in Washington a wide circle of influential people who on one hand could keep the Party and the Soviet Union posted concerning the policies and intentions of the US Government with respect of the Far East and, on the other hand, could exert influence and cautious propaganda for relations which were in the interest of the Russian Diplomacy. By colonizing the organization and the review "Pacific Affairs" the communists obtained control for all practical purposes. They were able to obtain documents from the State, they were able to have conversations with State Dept. officials and to secure American protection for their agents in the danger zones of China. Agnes Smedley was one of the latter who reportedly told me about her contacts with John Carter Vincent in Shanghai and Washington. Once I witnessed a conversation between Miss Smedley and Mr. Vincent in the Seville Hotel in downtown New York. This circle was gradually broadening. After the creation of "Amerasia" there was no far Eastern expert who would not have had something to do with this equip which proved to be increasingly influential in the Communist controlled areas in China.

b7C The communist penetration of the State Department was greatly helped by a survey made by [REDACTED] of all officials of that department scrutinizing closely their background, political and religious allegiance. I actually do not know whether [REDACTED] was a Party member. He seemed to belong to the outfit of "The Nation" in New York in which he published a sensational article in 1937 under the title: "Mr. President, Your State Department!" He was in good relations with Miss Freda Kirchway. But during spring 1937 I met him on the 9th Floor of the Headquarters of the Communist Party after a conversation he had with Browder. It became evident to me that [REDACTED] did some "contacting work in the State Department" for the

**TOP SECRET**  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**

**TOP SECRET**  
**SECURITY INFORMATION**

-5-

benefit of the Party. Soon after documents reached the Headquarters from the division headed by [redacted] whose subordinates were at many instances permanent clients of [redacted] and soon of Jaffee and [redacted]

b7C

I am not prepared to say that [redacted] was definitely somebody who acted as a center of a "reseau" of intelligence. It seems however beyond any doubt to me that his contacts were used by the Party and benefitted the Russian higher ups in connection with the Party. The "Institute for Pacific Relations" of Mr. Carter, the "Pacific Affairs" of Mr. Lattimore and the "Amerasia" (which was born much later in spite of early efforts to bring it about) of Mr. Jaffee formed very definitely such a "reseau." We have to add to this circle the "Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat" of Mr. Harrison George which appeared outwardly as an international trade-union federation functioning as a branch of the Profintern (Red International of Labor Unions, headed in Moscow by Lossowsky). In reality it had important tasks in gathering intelligence for the competent authorities of the USSR, using the membership of its seamen's clubs in all important ports of the Pacific. The Chinese Communist Party conveyed its instructions to the secret Communist Fraction linking together all above institutions, papers and activities through Chi Chao-Ting who travelled under different names frequently to the communist controlled regions of China, to Moscow and USA. He participated in two "anti-imperialist conferences" of which the author of this memorandum was the secretary: in the Conference of Brussels of 1927 and in that of Frankfurt in 1929. Chi was in cordial personal relations with me and used to invite me for luncheons in the different capitals where we occasionally have met. At our last meeting in New York in 1937 he said that he has invited to the communist-controlled territory many American liberals, (Lattimore among them) and financed the trips from the funds of his government. He also said that the "American Party (CPUSA) has done a splendid work in creating the circle of innocent liberals around the Institute for Pacific relations. They convey to us pretty closely the intentions underlying to the US China policy and we are able to convey the adaptations which are needed in our interests directly to the competent division of the Department of State."

b7C

Agnes Smeedley (who was the wife of one of the secretaries of the "League against Imperialism" created on the mentioned international conference of Brussels) had many occasions to explain to me that the participation of State department officials and foreign service officers was invaluable in order to secure us American protection in China. Why, I would have been hundred times murdered by the underground gangs connected with the different political groups of the Shanghai Kuo Min Tang and the Municipal Council, if I had not associated with US diplomatic personnel." She said that she has met John Carter Vincent in China and described him as a "sympathetic liberal who has rendered immense services to us."

\* Virendranath Chattopadhyaya

In preparing for the "American Inquiry Commission into Hitler Terror" (which has been in session on May 30th, 31st and June 1st 1934 in the N.Y. County Lawyers' Association) I had the help in Washington of W. Ormond Thompson, a prominent Chicago attorney and law-partner of Clarence Darrow. Thompson was, according to his own statement a Party-member and had many important friends in the Department of State, as well as the Department of Justice. From him I heard first time the name of Noel Field to whom he referred as "a very reliable and sympathetic friend who could be of great usefulness for the Party." Thompson secured Clarence Darrow (who was presiding over the NRA Review Board at that time in Washington) as chairman for the American Inquiry Commission. He also obtained the participation of Senator Costigan of Colorado. When the COMINTERN and the German Communist Party were greatly disturbed about the fate of Ernst Thaelmann (the general secretary of German CP) who was arrested by the Nazis, Thompson obtained the cooperation of [redacted], then US Commissioner of Correction to use his official mission as head of the American Delegation to Congress for Penal Reform in 1934 in Berlin in order to ascertain the whereabouts and conditions of Thaelman. [redacted] actually asked [redacted] - after being elected as chairman of the whole convention - to be allowed to see the imprisoned communist leader. He also expressed great concern about his welfare. Needless to say that [redacted] was credentialled by the Department of State for his mission in connection with the Penal Reform Convention and his intervention had the most deconcerting effect upon the Nazis in Berlin. This example is to show how effectively the communists were able to use the officials and machinery of the American Government for their own purposes and for the purposes of the USSR. More momentous were the consequences of Thompson's links with [redacted]. After his first reports on Field the Party persuaded Gerhard Eisler to go to Washington and have a conversation with [redacted] as it was realized that the latter might render great services to the Party and the Soviet Union in any position accessible to him. I had no direct information from Eisler on the conversation which took place in Washington, but I understood from Browder that he considered Field as a trustworthy sympathizer. He maintained his relationship to Eisler during the nineteenthurties. In order to evaluate that relationship it is necessary to have an exact idea about the mission of Eisler in the USA. He came to America sent by the expatriated Central Committee of the German Communist Party in order to obtain (by a specific campaign) funds for the German brother party. The Comintern at that time made a decision that all parties belonging to the international must participate in a solidarity campaign to aid the German CP. Eisler had some momentous defeats in his past which prevented him to rise into the ranks of the first rate Party leaders. (His participation in the outfit of Brendler who was responsible for the defeat of the German communists in 1923). In America he has worked very well. Thus the COMINTERN gave him the mission to represent the Secretariat of the International at the American CP which was in need of consolidation and "Stalinist discipline." Eisler worked during all those years which he had to spend (ostracised by his own Party) in the Soviet Union for the Soviet

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b7C Political police then called NKVD. His new mission in the USA was also to detect the last vestiges of "Lovestonism", that means, of the anti-Stalin opposition and to send to the Soviet Union all Party leaders (who like William Weinstone) etc. were not sure for the new Party orientation. [redacted] linking up with Eisler was therefore not a simple Party connection. It was an MVD (or then NKVD) contact. The proof of this contention becomes obvious from the first mission [redacted] at the beginning of the war. At that time he agreed to use his position with the Unitarian Service Committee for the detection, the aid and the political assignment of communist Party members held in the camps of Germany and her allies. This was a clearly MVD function. (We must remember that all "Red Cross Missions" which came from Russia and her satellites after the war in order to deal with the refugee problems were composed entirely of the agents of the political police of the respective country.) American financed aid as mean of approach proved to be ideal for the detection of interned communists. By a steady contact it was relatively easy to establish if individual in question could be (or could be not) considered as a loyal Stalinite. In positive case it was the secret relief machinery the most efficient instrument to convey Party instructions concerning facilities to escape and addresses which were to be reached and from where new instructions could be obtained. It was through Noel Field that the international "cadre department" received the most reliable news concerning the whereabouts of the "best fighters" of the Party and also of the unreliable trotskyite elements against whom the Party was to be guarded.

b7D The author of this memorandum had opportunity [redacted] closely the activity of the Unitarian Service Committee in 1945 in Paris when the majority of the Party members were sent from the camps (with the aid of competent "Red Cross Missions") to their national parties. There is not the slightest doubt that [redacted] was the supreme director of this operation which emanated from the international "cadre department." (This should not exclude that [redacted] worked in a very satisfactory way for the Unitarian philanthropists too and may be for some other organisations.) At any rate Eislers first contacts [redacted] belong to the chapter of intelligence, the subsequent (wartime) missions are part of a secret inner Party-activity which is that of the cadre department or the MVD.

b7C Another chapter of Eislers activities is the financial campaign first for the German Communist Party and later in favor of all parties which had to enter the "underground struggle," like the Spanish, Polish and Italian parties. This activity was centering around Hollywood. He was helped in this campaign by Andre Simone, alias Otto Katz who was recently executed in Prague; Eisler, Simone, Clifford Odette, John Howard Lawson, Marlene Dietrich and von Stroheim (the latter friends of Otto Katz from the nineteenthcenties in Berlin) were instrumental in order to create in Hollywood a circle which secured thousands of dollars for the financing of the European communist parties

(and certain projects of the CPUSA). In addition this circle became the basis for the Party's operation among the intellectuals and especially for the creation of "committees for intellectuals professionals and artists which played a considerable role in all mass drives of the CPUSA.

Kisler became then more and more the central figure of the communist movement in the USA. The German CP leadership - finding the presence of Kisler in the USA very remunerative for their own Party - did its best to support Kisler in the International. He thus became a confidence man guarantying the Stalinite loyalty of the American Party. He undertook trips into all regions of the USA in order to study the working of the Party and direct infiltrations into politically important environments. His efforts were particularly directed towards the "americanisation" of the Party which functioned during the nineteenthcenties in the sphere of the immigrant colonies and minorities.

He took a particular care to supervise and criticise my activities, as he belonged to the political family of the German Party's Central Committee (Wilhelm Fleck) which was hostile to Muenzenberg who - in view of many factors - had a relative independence from that Party and waited for the occasion to be named as the leader after the arrest of Thaelmann. This nomination, of course, never came, as Stalin was deeply suspicious of the relations of Muenzenberg with the old leadership in Russia which was heading for its extermination in the trials of 1936-38. The interventions of Kisler were characterized by a sectarian line. In the American Inquiry Commission he only saw a very opportunistic enterprise which he derided in the Party's Secretariat meetings. When he saw the front page publicity the Inquiry sessions have gotten on May 30th and 31st (1934) in the NY Times and other papers he insisted that the Commission should give a special report on Thaelmann, as a result of its hearing. He has lined up Browder with his demand and has put me into the position to accept it. or enable him to [redacted]

My consequent insistence to bring out the [redacted] has actually blown up the whole commission and the campaign with it. This example should illustrate the leftist conceptions of Kisler who in league with Bitelman and Jerome (the two leaders of the Agit-Prop Department) has brought about an entirely new political conception on the third period in the general decay of Capitalism. This new period was identified as the "period of wars and revolutions". In terms of the tactics to be employed by the American Party it meant increasing violence in the strike struggles and demonstrations. The small CPUSA adapted itself with some misgivings to this new conception. Kisler wanted therefore to get started a new paramilitary mass organisation of antifascist character. He launched the idea of the Labor Ex Servicemens' League for which he imported a German (who organized under auspices of the German Communist Party some armed anti-Fascist groups which were permanently in violent conflicts with the Nazi SS.) The organizer who posed as a German writer was [redacted] who soon had to discontinue his efforts in face of the

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American situation which favored very little the enterprise. [redacted] and his political group remained permanently the target of Eisler. When the former visited the USA in 1934 [redacted]

to enter the USA under the condition that he will not speak in public while in America. Eisler knowing of this condition has brought about a Party decision that [redacted] must speak in a rally organized for the Thaelmann and Dimitroff campaign in the Bronx. It became then unavoidable that [redacted] return immediately to Europe.

In the anti-Nazi campaign I had to work with an American personnel assigned to me by the Party: It consisted of Ella Winter (Mrs. Lincoln Steffens, connecting person to Hollywood) [redacted] of the Colliers Magazine who directed the American Committee against Fascist Suppression in Germany. [redacted], Marcel Scherer of the Anti-Nazi Federation. Both organisations were under complete communist control.

In the Workers International Relief Marcel Scherer [redacted] as National Secretary appointed by the Party. [redacted] and [redacted] were the leaders of the Friends of the Soviet Union. In the German field the "antifascist" "Volkscho" and the Joint Committee of German anti-Nazi organisations depended from me. The leaders were respectively [redacted] Eisler tried to [redacted] activities in the American field by Marcel Scherer who as one [redacted] a trip to the Soviet Union where he was selected by the MVD to function as a permanent informer on the activities of the front organisations depending from [redacted] in the USA. It was natural that Eisler selected him [redacted] and political contacts. He wanted to establish [redacted] secret political collaboration with the former "Lovestonite fraction" and that [redacted] is spreading "a Bucharinite anti-Party propaganda" in the USA. In the German field Eisler received reports concerning [redacted] who was editor of the "Volkscho" (the latter was shifted to other underground activities during the war and is living today in the USA as "a non-political" writer.) These efforts of Eisler were only forerunners of the measures which have lead much later to expulsion of [redacted] and his group from the ranks of the Communist Party.

Like in the case of the [redacted] group Eisler tried to organize effective controls concerning all leading Party member. He was particularly anxious to know everything Party-members were doing in Washington. There an important circle of Party contacts crystallised in connection with the anti-Nazi and the Spanish aid activities. In [redacted] that an Interparliamentary Congress should be organized with a strong participation of U.S. Congress leaders in order to deal with the persecution, imprisonment and killing of German Reichstag members. At the same time [redacted] that Lord Listowell, (a left wing laborite and actual

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**

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fellow traveller) will come to Washington [redacted]

[redacted] The Secretariat of the Party [redacted] the "Executive Assistant to the President" [redacted] (?) who should be contacted as a sort of sympathetic person. I found around [redacted] a circle of Party members (mostly unknown as such) and of fellow travellers who not only received information from him about the views and intentions of the President, but they had also the possibility to appraise him concerning the attitude of the Party concerning different questions. At the same opportunity I contacted through the American Civil Liberties Union Senator Schwellenbach of Washington, George Morris of Nebraska. The latter contacted Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Gerald Nye of N. Dakota (?) and Elbert Thomas of Utah. [redacted] explained our project in the Cosmo Club and we were meeting next day in the office of Sen. George Morris. The project turned out unsuccessful however, as Sen. Wheeler said that political enemies might charge "international entanglements" to the President and 1936 was a year for presidential elections! Actually Sen. Wheeler went to consider the proposal with the President who advised us finally - much against the views of his "Executive Assistant" - to postpone the Interparliamentary Conference for the next year. (At that time the project was lacking political actuality for us, however.)

In nineteenthirtyseven the campaign in favor of the Spanish republican forces was in full swing internationally. In the USA [redacted] the "Medical Bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy" with Dean Cannon of Harvard Medical School in the Chair. It developed by leaps and bonds and the daily donation (for the sending of American ambulances, doctors, nurses and medicine) amounted to thousands of dollars. The best known specialists of the USA agreed to function on the board of the organisation. When it came to the dispatching of the Ambulance Corps to Spain the State Department informed us that the neutrality legislation creates an obstacle to the delivery of the passports. I started lobbying in Washington and found the circle around the "Executive Assistant" most helpful. William E. Dodd jr. and his sister Martha Dodd (both children of the US Ambassador to Germany Wm. E. Dodd) who were Party members functioned permanently between Headquarters of the Communist Party and the Executive Office of the President. (Please note that I do not imply that all this happened with the consent of FDR.) Miss Martha Gellhorn, a writer and friend of Mrs. Roosevelt has advised us and (per our intermediary) the Party concerning the attitude of the White House with regard to our campaign. As a result of our efforts and an intervention made by professor Harvey Cushing on our behalf personally at the President we were able to secure the passports, as the President overruled the State Department. The interconnection between the White House and the Communist Party may be still better demonstrated by the following facts:

In the course of the efforts to enlarge the scope of the campaign I proceeded later to the invitation of Basque Refugee Children who were to be adopted by foster-parents in the United States. I thought

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that an appeal on behalf of orphans of the civil war will have a strong effect in the American public. The Party originally favored the idea and recommended me William E Dodd Jr. as "trustworthy person" to become the treasurer, especially in view of the very conservative composition of the committee.

Soon, however, a strange political drama developed from the proposition. When I was advised by the international committee on Spanish Relief which functioned under [redacted] control in Paris that Basque Catholic priest will come along with the children, the newly created American Board of Guardians for Basque Refugee Children publicized this fact. (In our belief it may have netted us an enlarged Catholic support). The American Catholic hierarchy was, however, apprehensive of the possible consequences. The presence of Catholic priests in the ranks of the sympathizers of the Spanish Republican cause was likely to divide the Catholic opinion deeply in the U.S.A. They asked the president to reconsider a decision which was taken concerning the admittance of the Basque orphans. The president was in a delicate situation: liberals and outstanding protestant church leaders were favoring the proposition. The committee itself was composed of such people (Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, professor Shotwell of Columbia Repres. Caroline ODay etc: see annex) who had a great standing in the American public and at some instances were personal friends of FDR. On the other hand the President needed in his fight against the Supreme Court (on the MIRA issue) the Catholic votes in the Congress. He, therefore, has chosen to convey to the Party that the proposition of the American Board of Guardians was very embarrassing to him. The message came to the Party Secretariat through Miss Martha Gellhorn and through the Executive Office by Wm. E. Dodd.

The next thing I have heard was a decision of the American Party to discontinue the campaign "for it embarrasses the President and it hurts a higher political interest of the movement."

Risler, of course, seized this occasion to attack me and - par distance - [redacted] In order to preclude any possibility of continuation on my part the Party appointed Dodd as executive secretary of the committee instead of [redacted] and who rather relied on my opinion. The whole story was then disclosed in an issue of the Readers Digest which contributed to make the cleavage between the American Party [redacted] serious. The most interesting aspect of this affair remains the role of Dodd. Why did the Party have so much confidence in him? He himself told me the reasons for this well deserved confidence: He and his sister Martha have removed from the files of the US Embassy in Berlin all documents having interest for the German or American communist parties, while their father was ambassador. Later on they exploited all contacts, connections and sources available through their father for the purposes of the Party. But the incident is not lacking a more general significance: It establishes clearly the fact that there was a functioning political liaison between the White House and the ONQ of the Communist Party; It establishes the fact that the Party went as far as the political

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backing of the Roosevelt Administration. (A remarkable "change of heart" on behalf of the Party which as late as spring 1934 published a pamphlet written by A.B. Magill in which the New Deal was qualified as a typical fascist enterprise.) It is doubtless this attitude which made some administration leaders think that after all the Communist Party is not as dangerous as it has been considered before. This conviction of was instrumental to develop a certain neutrality towards the communist penetration in different branches of the Government. There whole departments where the communist allegiance of governmental employees did not seem to matter. Which were those governmental branches?

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The Department of Interior at the time of Mr. Ickes.

The Department of State at the time of Sumner Welles-

The Department of Treasury at the time of

(a short period relatively)

The Department of Justice at the time of Francis Biddle.

Just to characterize the unsuspecting attitude of the latter I should refer here to the fact that Mr. Biddle introduced me and the leaders of a front organisation (created in order to move the Berlin Olympics to Philadelphia) to Mayor Wilson of the said city. The leaders of the "Committee on Fair Play in Sports" were Francis Benson, Dero Saunders and William Chamberlain who were once all members of the CP. (Then not now!)

It stands to reason that there many other branches of the US Government were the communists freely penetrated. I only can describe the sphere which was known to me in the course of the activity which tended to create "front organisations on important international issues in America.

There were, of course, other provinces, where the main story of Russian intelligence activity unfolded in the USA.

That story seems to me not entirely known as yet. The underlying drama will be known when the accident of Umansky will be investigated or the visit to the USA of the Catalan Communist women Mercader.

That visit occurred [redacted] the Spanish campaign and when a delegation arrived obviously for lecturing in 1937. On that delegation Mercader represented the Partido Socialista Unificado Catalan. Much later in Paris I heard from [redacted] Mercader was the mother of Trotsky's murderer in Mexico. She was herself a high official of the MVD. He stayed in the USA few month prior to her going to Mexico.

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(Annex - Trans: Letterhead)

AMERICAN BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR BASQUE REFUGEE CHILDREN

20 Vesey Street

Suite 301

Barclay 7-4162

New York City

Advisory Board

Virginia C. Gildersleeve  
Albert Einstein  
Mrs. William Brown Meloney  
Hon. Caroline O'Day  
Laura de los Rios  
James T. Shetwell  
Dorothy Thompson  
Mary E. Woolley

Dr. Frank Bohn  
General Secretary  
Gardner Jackson  
Washington Representative  
William E. Dodd Jr.  
Treasurer  
Dr. Algernon D. Black  
Pauline Emmet  
Associate Secretaries

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

January 18,  
1954

RECORDED-37

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGNES SMEDLEY

EX-108

Reference is made to the communication of December 26, 1953, from [redacted] Assistant Commissioner, which contained a request for a name check on the captioned individual and a request for information as to her citizenship status, your file 56324/454. (u) 4 per INS LTR dtd 7.29.83 not also req

A review of the records of this Bureau has disclosed that the captioned individual may be identical with an individual of the same name who was the subject of an extensive security-type investigation which was initiated on October 25, 1944, and ultimately placed in a closed status on June 27, 1952, although a positive identification cannot be effected. During the course of that investigation it was determined that Agnes Smedley was born on February 22, 1892, near Osgood, Missouri, and died on May 6, 1950, in Oxford, England. In view of this the results of the investigation are not being furnished to you.

(61-6580)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use only and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Original to Commissioner, INS, Washington, D. C.  
Request received January 4, 1954

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no b7C

Class 10/12/82 if

NOTE: Based on the information furnished, a positive identification cannot be effected but it is reasonably certain that the subject of the inquiry is identical with the subject of Bureau file No 61-6580.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS BY: [signature]

DATE OF REVIEW

DATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

58 JAN 25 1954

MAILED 4  
JAN 18 1954  
COMM-FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY: [signature]  
ON 8-12-83

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July 4, 1968

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6/14/90

Per State Dept. Ltr. <sup>ing</sup> Tel.  
Received by FBI on 4-1-89  
SP4 chel mag 6-11-99

(S) John Stewart Ser  
John Carter Fine  
John Peter Gault  
(S) [Redacted]  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

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3 packets (4) per State LTR. dtd 11/4/87  
12/7/87 SAC [illegible] # 9553

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9-13-82

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INFORMATIONS ON THE ACTIVITIES  
OF  
OWEN LATTIMORE & HIS ASSOCIATES IN RENDERING ASSISTANCE  
TO  
THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ITS ATTEMPT TO OVER-THROW  
THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta  
ON 11-22-2004

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ENCLOSURE

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greatly affected the world opinion toward the Chinese Government which criticised the Chinese Government's policy severely and mistook the Chinese Communists as mere land reformers) while the rest were being steadily carried out during the war against Japan.

In June 1937, Owen Lattimore as the editor of Pacific Affairs, accompanied by Philip J. Jaffe (sponsor of magazine "Amerasia") and Bisson came to China to visit the Chinese Communist base at Yen-an (36-36, 109-27) where he met and talked with the well-known woman writer Agnes Smedley who was in charge of the espionage organization in China for Comintern.

In July 1941, upon the recommendation of President Franklin Roosevelt, Lattimore was sent to China as his personal emissary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek serving in the capacity as political advisor, a job which he served for six months and quit. During this six months of service in that capacity, his opinions and statements were all aimed at discrediting the prices which the Nationalist Government had paid in her bitter struggle against the Japanese and trumpeting the contributions of the Chinese Communists. For instance, no sooner after his arrival in China, he made a public statement to the members of the "Democratic League", a Chinese Communist front party (then was called in full the "China Democratic Political Groups League". In 1948, this party openly admitted its submission to the Chinese Communist Party with its boss, [ ] now as the Deputy Chairman of MAO Tse-tung's Government.) that the revival of China after the war would depend upon the democratic forces. The text of

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# I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The informations which are to be presented in the following pages cover a series of activities since the visit of Owen Lattimore, a pro-Communist American, to Yen-an (36-36, 109-27) in 1937 which were aimed at the overthrow of the Nationalist Government under the sponsorship of Owen Lattimore and other connected individuals. From the various available data, it is understood that during their activities, the steps taken were:

1. to create distorted public opinions for the purpose to hurt the reputations of our Government and the leaders of our Government,
2. to try to help the penetration of Communists or pro-Communist elements into the US State Department and the US Embassy in China for the purpose of manipulating US policy toward China,
3. to urge the US Government to aid directly the Chinese Communists with military supplies provided during the war against Japan, and
4. to obstruct the national policy of our Government through the US Government's pressure and further the attempt in inaugurating a united Government including the Chinese Communist Party.

In connection with the above-mentioned four steps, the first step was promoted through Owen Lattimore's personal academic standing and through the publicity of the various publications sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations (This Institute is recognized by the public as a medium for promoting propaganda for the Comintern and for conducting collection of military secrets. Lattimore was then an editor of the Pacific Affairs of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The propaganda put out by the I.P.R. had

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b7C his statement seemed similar to that contained in MAO Tse-tung's book on "Treatise on New Phase". At that time, John Service, 1st Secretary of the American Embassy in China was Lattimore's close assistant and also John Patton Davies, Jr., Legal counselor of the American Embassy, [redacted] [redacted], 2nd Secretary of the American Embassy and attaché Stilwell had frequent associations with Lattimore. John Service was then deeply in love with [redacted] who became his mistress, a female Communist agent under the cover as a reporter of the Chicom "New China Daily News" [redacted] (a student trained by Agnes Smedley in T'ai-Hang-Shan area, 1132/5887/1472 33-54, 109-05) and had also very intimate relations with Davies \*\*\* and Lufden etc. From various informations available, it can be proved that Service and Davies at that time had passed informations to the Russians through [redacted] [redacted] Later after Lattimore quit his post and went back to the United States, his treacherous organization was further shaped by Service and associates.

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Lattimore went back to States to assume the post as the head of the OWI Pacific operations. On 15 June 1943, he wrote to his OWI colleague [redacted] (?) expressing that OWI must avoid to employ any personnel with strong political inclination including Communists, yet in reality, people like [redacted] real name [redacted] who were publicly recognized as strong pro-Communist elements, were given employment in the OWI

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\*\*\* See Attachment M.

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Pacific Operations through Lattimore's positive support.

In Chungking, after the return to US of Lattimore, the American Embassy staff under the leadership of Service began to make contacts with Communist agents [redacted] secretary) more frequently. In March 1942, Gen. Joseph Stilwell was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China-India-Burma theater and the Chief-of-Staff of the China War Theater, both John Service and John Patton Davies, Jr. were appointed as Gen. Stilwell's political advisors. In fact, most of the measures adopted by Gen. Stilwell were influenced by both of them. About that time an important member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, John Carter Vincent was appointed as the counselor of the US Embassy who was a very intimate friend of Lattimore. After Vincent's arrival in Chungking in 1943, he made frequent contacts with CHOU En-lai (0719/1869/0171) and [redacted] and he was the first American official who suggested to the American Government to dispatch a North-China Observer to station permanently in Chicom Army headquarters so to facilitate direct aid to the Chicom army. This suggestion was also the result of joint planning of Vincent and Service whose aim was to attempt to pull out all Nationalist forces in North-China to the South so that the Chicom troops could control the entire North-China.

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In September, 1944, the US Ambassador was replaced. The intrigue of Vincent was soon discovered by the new Ambassador Gen. Patrick Hurley who dismissed him and sent him back to States. No sooner after Vincent

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got back to the States, he became the Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs in the State Department and once again was active among the clique of pro-Communist staff of the State Department. It was he who persuaded President Franklin Roosevelt to send Vice-president Henry Wallace to visit China and strongly recommended Lattimore, then the head of OWI Pacific Operations, to serve as Mr. Wallace's advisor. On 20 May 1944, Mr. Wallace, accompanied by Vincent and Lattimore left the US for China via Siberia and on 20 June '44 arrived in Chungking. After the arrival of Vincent and Lattimore in Chungking, they consulted with Service and Davies about how to produce an impression on Mr. Wallace during his visit so that he would discredit the Nationalist Government and be sympathetic toward the Chinese Communists. In order to achieve that purpose, they proceeded according to the following lines:

1. To gain the first chance by arranging both Service and Davies to present their opinions to Mr. Wallace before anybody else.
2. To arrange an opportunity to give Mr. Wallace and Madame SUN Yat-sen long hours of talk with a hope to influence Mr. Wallace's ideas through Madame SUN's international fame.
3. To urge Mr. Wallace to pay a visit to Yenan.

Except the third line mentioned above which was not put into practice, the other lines were carried out as planned. In the evening after the arrival of Mr. Wallace, he summoned a conference with the attendance of Gen. Stilwell, Service and Davies, etc. On the following day, accompanied by

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Vincent and Mr. Acheson (?) counselor of the US Embassy, Mr. Wallace went to call on Madame SUN (who is now the Deputy-chairman of MAO Tse-tung's Government). After entering her house, Mr. Acheson (?) was first sent back and only Mr. Wallace and Vincent were left to have a closed-door talk with Madame SUN which lasted about one hour. Later, according to [ ] secretary, that during the talk, Madame SUN had convinced Mr. Wallace that:

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1. MAO Tse-tung's "New Democratic Principles" corresponded with the spirit of Dr. SUN Tat-sen's "Three Peoples Principles",

2. Immediate inauguration of a "United Government" was the wish of the majority of the Chinese peoples and only after the establishment of such a government would China's war against Japan be steadily rendering coordination to the Allies strategy against Japan.

Under the influences as afore-mentioned, Wallace's report to President Roosevelt after his return to the States apparently was not very favorable toward the National Government. Particularly during Mr. Wallace's stay in China, Gen. Stilwell, Service, Davies and [ ] etc. had plotted a secret and intrigue plan for which they intended to force our Government to accept through the form of an ultimatum. This plan apparently was brought to the attention of Washington through Mr. Wallace. Because on 19 Sept. '44, President Roosevelt had demanded our Government to promise:

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1. to establish the "United Government" with the participation of Chinese Communist Party,

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2. to permit the American Government to despatch a Visiting Mission to Yen-an to make direct contacts with the Chinese Communists,

3. to transfer the highest power in military command to Gen. Stilwell.

When this plan was mapped out by them during Mr. Wallace's visit, Service on 23 June '44 went to the Chinese Communist Office located at 50, Tseng-chia-yen (2582/1367/1484), Chungking to inform the Chinese Communists of their planning.

In October 1944, Service, by the order of Gen. Stilwell, made a visit to Yen-an to talk with MAO Tse-tung during which he showed to MAO the pro-Mao documents from the American side. On 10th Oct. '44, Service in Yen-an drafted a memorandum entitled: "Be practical with CHIANG" (contents of this memorandum, please refer to the Individual data of Service, II b.) in which he did his utmost to accuse falsely and to attack our Government. This memorandum was then delivered to Gen. Stilwell by Yen-an side which demanded that it be relayed to the American Embassy, US HQ of China-Burma-India Theater and Davies. After Service came back to Chungking, he and Gen. Stilwell began to plan how to urge Washington to ship directly US Lend-Lease supplies to the Chinese Communists, however, this plan was not accepted.

In June '44, after the campaign at Changsha (28-12, 112-58) and Hengyang (26-54, 112-36), Service and Davies during this critical period tried to control the US Embassy by readjusting on a large scale Chinese employees of the Embassy. Any person who was not a Communist, no matter how good his

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typing and translation was, was fired and replaced by a person recommended by Chinese Communists. According to various available informations, Service and others had made frequent contacts with Philip J. Jaffe, the sponsor of "Amerasia" and had furnished to that magazine many intelligence informations (including the strengths of Nationalist forces and their locations). In the beginning of 1945, Gen. Patrick Hurley who again discovered their conspiracy, had sent 11 pro-Communist staffers of the Embassy back to the States (including Service and Davies). At the time when Service was ready to return to the States, he turned over his unfinished job to his assistant, [ ] (?), a secretary in the Embassy to continue. Thus from that time on, [ ] (?) took over Service's position to make contacts with [ ] [ ] the frequency of which was no less than that during Service's presence.

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The majority of this group of discharged Embassy staffers after returning to the States worked in the State Department or the Division of Chinese Affairs (for instance, Davies was appointed as a member of the Planning Board of the State Department who drafted most of the policies in connection with the Far East), and in fact, they formed a bloc to put grip on General Hurley. They, through Vincent, the head of his bloc, with the cooperation of the remaining pro-Communist Embassy staffers in Chungking exerted control over Gen. Hurley's job which made him unable to work out anything and finally he was compelled to resign from the post as Ambassador.

In 1945, Owen Lattimore became the State Department's advisor on the Japanese reparation problems. In August 1949, he submitted to the State

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Department a report on the Far East Policy which was listed as a classified document. In Oct. 1949, he also attended the round table conference on US Policy toward China. In that year, the US State Department published the White Paper on the Sino-American relation and US future policy toward China for which Lattimore was one of the authors. In March 1950, US Senator Joseph McCarthy charged Lattimore as a Soviet spy, so in April '50, Lattimore came back to the United States from Afghanistan to answer the charges. (Lattimore's reply to McCarthy's charges, please refer to Individual data on Lattimore, II. a.) Lattimore categorically denied the Soviet spy charge but he admitted that he strongly advocated the stop of aid to China and recognition of Chinese Communist regime. He even stated that in order to win the conciliation of Soviet Russia, it was worth while to sacrifice the Far East. It is clear that Lattimore's assistance to the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia to overthrow the Nationalist Government is a fact and not a fabrication.

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## II. INDIVIDUAL DATA

### a. OWEN LATTIMORE:

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

In his childhood, Lattimore was living with his preacher father for many years in China. He was sent back to the States to receive his education. In 1919, he came back to China again and stayed until 1927. During this period he was engaged in business in Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping and had travelled in Mongolia and Sinkiang (i.e. Chinese Turkistan). He could read and understand fairly well the Chinese language and spoke fluent mandarin. He also wrote some books on China through which he earned his fame as a "Far East problems expert" or "China hand" in United States. Between 1934 to 1941, he joined the U.S. leftist cultural organization, the "Institute of Pacific Relations" and served as the editor of the "Pacific Affairs". This Institute was in favor of Communism and had worked closely with some officials of the State Department which had placed many of the so-called "China experts" of that Institute inside the US agencies in China. In 1937, Lattimore became the first editor of the pro-Communist magazine, "Amerasia" (Amerasia was sponsored by Philip J. Jaffe, who before and after the end of the Second World War, had, with the cooperation of the officials in the Far East Section of the State Department and the Communist elements in the US Embassy and the various US military organizations in China, exerted control over the US policy toward China in attempting to overthrow the Chinese National Government. Details please refer Individual

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data on Jaffe II. h.) through which he concentrated attack and abuses against Generalissimo CHIANG Kai-shek and on the other hand did his best to praise MAO Tse-tung. In June 1937 Lattimore, accompanied by Philip Jaffe and Bisson, visited Yen-an where he met many important Chinese Communists. When he returned from Yen-an to the U.S., he wrote articles praising vigorously the Chinese Communists to impress the world that the Chinese Communists were not a part of Comintern but "land reformers in China". In between 1934 to 1941, he visited China several times to give academic lectures and to conduct travels. In July 1941, upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt, he came to China to serve as Generalissimo Chiang's political advisor -- a job which he held about six months. During the tenure of his office in that capacity, he made public statement to "Democratic League" elements concerning the revival of China after the war which he said would depend upon the democratic forces. This statement of his was similar to that expounded in MAO Tse-tung's book on "Treatise on New Phase". Also during that tenure of his office, he always praised the contributions of the Chinese Communists and at the same time understated the effort which the Chinese National Government had rendered during its bitter struggle against Japan for almost five years. Lattimore was very closely connected with John Service, an official in the US Embassy (Service was the first Secretary in the Embassy while Gen. Stilwell was appointed as the Chief-of-Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Service was made as Stilwell's political advisor). They planned how to

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support and build up Chinese Communists. Service was Lattimore's able assistant and trusted aide. When Lattimore left that job and was sent back to the United States, he became the head of OWI Pacific Operations. On 15 June 1943, he wrote to the Chief of OWI, stating that the Chinese Section in OWI should employ Chinese staff from those who worked in the Chinese Communist paper in New York city, the "New China Daily News". In 1944, U.S. Vice-president, Henry Wallace, was sent to China on a good-will tour by President Roosevelt and Lattimore had managed to get himself the job as Wallace's political advisor. On 20 June 1944, he came with Mr. Wallace to Chungking and had held secret talks with Service and another political advisor, John Patton Davies on how to help the Chinese Communists to expand their power during Mr. Wallace's visit. At that time, they planned to urge Mr. Wallace to pay a visit to Yen-an, but it did not work. In 1945, Lattimore had written an article on Sinkiang which was published in "Free World", No. 2, Volume 1 and was greatly hailed by the Chinese Communists who reproduced it in the book, "Two Roads for China After the War". (edited by HSU Lin-I  published by the New China Book Store, Shangtung; August 1946.) In this article, Lattimore tried to:

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1. distort the position of Sinkiang by calling it the "China's India", accusing the Chinese as "the ruling peoples" whose practice of tyrannical rule, heavy taxes had caused the indignation of the Mohammedans and other peoples and their rebellious actions,

2. justify that Sinkiang in its geographical position and economical

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standing has always depended on the old Czar Russia and today's Soviet Russia and the I-li (Sink 44-03, 80-51) Valley is closer to Soviet Russia than to China in both geographical position and cultural background,

3. speak favorably for the Russians by accusing the National Government to have favored "Great Han (3352) race" and ignored the love of the country by the natives, etc.

In the same year (1945), Lattimore became the advisor to the State Department on the Japanese reparations problems. In August 1949, he submitted to the State Department a report on the Far East Policy which was listed as a classified document. In October, 1949, Lattimore also attended the round table conference on US Policy toward China. Before and after the publication of the White Paper on US-China relations, Lattimore had participated in all the discussions on the publication of such Paper. In fact, he was one of the architects of US policy toward China.

In March 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy charged Lattimore as a Soviet spy, so in April 1950 Lattimore came back to the United States from Afghanistan to answer the charges. On US Far-East policy, he expressed the following opinions:

1. falsely accused the Chinese National Government for having lost the sympathy of the people which helped the victory of the Chinese Communists.
2. National Government had no desire to "reform" and only sought US aid, so all aid to China should be stopped.
3. Recognized the Chinese Communist regime.

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4. South Korea could not evolve as a democratic country, so the US must stop the aid to that country, even "if it will be occupied by Soviet Russia within a matter of few weeks, it is not regrettable."

Three days prior to Lattimore's formal reply to his charges, i.e. 3 April, 1950, he made public his recommendation report to the State Department in 1949 on Far East policy (this report was submitted while the US White Paper on US-China Relations was in the making), in which he opined to discard the policy of supporting President CHIANG Kai-shek, to give up South Korea, to hold direct negotiations between the US and Soviet Russia and if necessary, to make concessions to Soviet Russia and even to sacrifice the Far East. Ten days after his formal reply to his charges (i.e. 15 April, 1950) he delivered a speech in Philadelphia during which he without restraint opined that the US must "discard the sympathy and support to the remnant old Chinese Government", urge the members of the United Nations to cast free votes "to dispel the old Chinese delegation and to have it replaced by new representatives and further accused that the Chinese National Government's blackage and bombings against the Chinese Communists as "hopeless actions". On 6 April 1950, Lattimore made a 5-hour testimony in the Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the infiltration of pro-Communist elements in the State Department in which he gave his views on the future of China as such:

1. The National Government on Taiwan has no chance to recover mainland China, so the investment of large amount of resources in Taiwan

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by the US Government is a risk and an alarming error, for that Government does not receive the support of 8 million people on Taiwan,

2. Since 1945, he realized that further support to President CHIANG was completely useless and after the return of General George C. Marshall in 1947 from China, he had convinced that the fall of President CHIANG in mainland was doomed.

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b. JOHN SERVICE

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

During the second World War, John Service who was a secretary in the American Embassy in China, was the closest political advisor to Gen. Joseph Stilwell in Chungking. He was also the person who most strongly advocated the support of Chinese Communists among American officials in China at that time. He, in the capacity as an American official in the US Embassy, was interested in collecting informations on the political parties in China. At that time, the Chinese Communists through John Service had furnished many informations harmful to the National Government with an attempt to influence the US Government, to abuse the National Government and to influence Gen. Stilwell's so as to plan the support to Chinese Communists. The major conspiracy of John Service was intended to withdraw all Nationalist forces in North-China to southern front lines so it could be taken over completely by the 8th Route Army at that time. In June 1944, during Vice-president, Mr. Wallace's, visit to China, Service together with Gen. Stilwell, Davies and Lufden had secretly worked out a treacherous plan and intended to force Generalissimo CHIANG to accept it through the form of an ultimatum. Upon their recommendation to the US Government, President Roosevelt on 19 Sept. 1944 had demanded Generalissimo CHIANG to promise:

1. to establish a "United Government" with the participation of the

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Chinese Communist Party,

2. to permit the American Government to despatch a Visiting Mission to Yen-an to make direct contacts with the Chinese Communists,

3. to transfer the highest power in military command to Gen. Stilwell.

On 23 June 1944 (the eve of Mr. Wallace's departure from Chungking to Kunming,) Service, riding in a military vehicle with license No. 2070, went to the Chinese Communist Office in Chungking located at 50, Tseng-chia-yen (2582/1367/1484) via Kuo-fu (0948/1380) Road, Chungking, to tell them about the decision which he, together with Gen. Stilwell, Lattimore and Vincent, had made secretly concerning the building up and support to the Chinese Communists. In the early part of Oct. 1944, Service, by the order of Gen. Stilwell, made a visit to Yen-an to talk with MAO Tse-tung during which he showed to MAO the pro-Mao documents from the US State Department. On 10 Oct. '44, Service in Yen-an drafted a memorandum entitled: "Be practical with CHIANG". The first part of this memorandum stated: "The prestige of Kuomintang is declining. CHIANG is gradually losing his power of command in military, political and economic affairs. Kuomintang is depending on the US for its survival while the US cannot in the least rely on Kuomintang." Throughout his full text, he strongly advocated to suppress the National Government and to replace it with the Chinese Communist Party or other political parties. His distorted reasons were:

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"1. On the military side, Kuomintang is not wanted, because the entire China coast has fallen. Military officers are corrupt and incapable while soldiers lack will to fight. Kuomintang is using 'to reconstruct the nation through war of resistance' as a watch-word, but in fact, it opposes democracy, and controls the political power. The Chinese people will welcome US troops in China to fight against Japanese and the National Government will not dare to oppose this action which will enable the Chinese Communists to unite with other forces against Japan.

2. Do not fear that Kuomintang will turn to the enemy because the victory of the Allied nations is in sight. CHIANG and Kuomintang will definitely not quit the camp of Allied Nations. In fact, many high ranking Kuomintang officials are making secret contacts with Japanese and their puppets.

3. The collapse of Kuomintang's Government is nothing to fear about, because other political parties in China are able to defend themselves and against Japan. Any new Government would be more capable in mobilizing the strength of the masses and, in fact, the more aid the US Government is giving to the Central Government, the less will it help the reform of this Government.

4. Internationally, it is not necessary to build up Kuomintang, because the time for supporting China as one of the four Powers has already passed, since the propaganda of Japan's "Great Asia" policy is no more effective. Under the present conditions, China definitely has no strength to challenge both Great Britain or the US, so in future toward China:

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- i. ~~should not favor any longer~~ CHIANG,
- ii. should not neglect the opinions of Chinese Communist and other liberal political parties.

According to the above-mentioned policies, Kuomintang might be disbanded or disintegrated, yet the strength of the Chinese people against Japan would be increased."

This memorandum was submitted to Gen. Stilwell by Service who recommended three points on the memorandum:

"1. Since my (i.e., Service) appointment as the political advisor, I have been favored with special privilege to speak frankly of my observations on problems concerning China. Now since I am in Yen-an, I may be remote in making observations on the situation in Chungking and Washington, yet judging from the present time and tendency, I deem it necessary to adopt a 'looker-on (i.e. non-interference) policy' as soon as possible.

2. The views presented in the memorandum may not be put into practice by you (meaning Gen. Stilwell) alone, because the situation in China and future steps to be taken must receive consideration from the highest military and political levels which can only be made effective with the consent of the President.

3. Please send copies of this memorandum to the American Embassy, the US China-India-Burma HQ and Davies for their references."

After the return of Service from Yen-an to Chungking, he began, together with Gen. Stilwell, to plan on how to urge Washington to directly give US

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Lend-Lease supplies to the Chinese Communists, however, his plan did not work out. After a series of campaigns at Changsha (28-12, 112-58), the war situation became more tense (in 1944). The American Embassy, under the control of pro-Communist elements such as Service and Davies, had dismissed a large number of Chinese employees. Any employee who was not a Communist, was fired and replaced by persons recommended by the Chinese Communists, no matter how good his typing and translation was. b7C

While in Chungking, Service made frequent contacts with Philip J. Jaffe of the "Amerasia" and had furnished to "Amerasia" many intelligence informations. In 1945, Ambassador Gen. Patrick Hurley had discovered that Service, Davies and [ ] had, without approval, reported to Washington on such remarks as "Generalissimo CHIANG is facing bankruptcy, US must begin to win MAO Tse-tung and befriend him" and had tried to obstruct the Ambassador's work, so he immediately sent eleven pro-Communist officials of the Embassy (including Service and Davies) back to the States. Most of these officials after the transfer, were given jobs in the Far East Affairs Division of the State Department and they became the grip on Gen. Hurley.

In June 1945, after the outbreak of the "Amerasia" case, the FBI discovered, after searching, over one hundred different documents inside the "Amerasia" office, which were stolen from the State Dept., Navy Dept., War Dept. and OSS, including some very detailed reports about the strengths and locations of Nationalist troops and informations on Generalissimo CHIANG. Service was indicted and tried, however, he was declared innocent in June, '50.

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c. JOHN CARTER VINCENT:

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

During the second World War, John Carter Vincent served in the US Embassy in China as a counselor. In 1944, Vincent was appointed as the Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs of the State Department and later was transferred to assume the Ministership to Switzerland. While in Chungking, Vincent, receiving order from Soviet Russia, had on many occasions passed to the Soviet Embassy many US classified informations. Vincent was later accused by OSS which recommended to President Roosevelt to prohibit him from gaining any knowledge or sitting on any secret session.

John C. Vincent while in Chungking had maintained a very close relationship with CHOU En-lai, then the Chicom representative in Chungking and [redacted] the head of the "Democratic League".

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In June 1943, Vincent, while as a counselor in the American Embassy in China, cabled the State Department stating:

"Interview with CHOU En-lai who opined that Japan and Russia would not clash for the time being, yet in future war between Russia and Japan was inevitable. Chinese Communists would welcome US troops to help the Chinese Communist guerrillas in North-China to fight against the Japanese. CHOU En-lai would infiltrate into the occupied territories to make all necessary preparations. The Chinese Communists would want the US leaders

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to take positive actions and wish that American representatives would be sent to North-China to conduct inspections". Vincent made some remarks at the end of this cable stating: "National Government dislikes most of all pro-Communist actions, if US representatives were to be sent to North-China to conduct inspections, the approach should be first to denounce severely the Chinese Communists and to express sympathy toward the National Government, then the chance for having the consent to send such representatives would be great."

At that time, Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss was recalled and was replaced by Gen. Patrick Hurley who after having discovered Vincent a strong spokesman for Chinese Communists, had sent him back to the States. No sooner after he got back to the States, Vincent was appointed as the Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs in the State Department. In 1944, in the US State Department saw the full activities of a group of officials against Generalissimo CHIANG who attempted to overthrow his Government. Vincent was the most active person among this group. Vincent had succeeded in persuading President Roosevelt in sending Vice-president Mr. Wallace to visit China in June 1944. Accompanying Mr. Wallace, there were Owen Lattimore, [ ] and J.C. Vincent. Upon the arrival of Mr. Wallace on 20 June 1944 in Chungking, he immediately held a conference with Mr. J.P. Davies, J. Service and [ ] (all three were then staff of the US Embassy). Mr. Wallace was deeply influenced by these people so that was why his report after his return to the States was not very favorable

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toward the National Government. In the morning on the following day of Mr. Wallace's arrival in Chungking, (i. e. 21 April, 1944) Vincent accompanied Mr. Wallace, together with [ ] (?), counselor of the Embassy, to call on Madame SUN Yat-sen upon entering whose residence, [ ] (?) was ordered to return to the Embassy. In Madame SUN's residence, Mr. Wallace, Vincent and Madame SUN had a closed door meeting lasting about one hour , during which Madame SUN had given her opinions concerning the participation of Chinese Communists in the Government, asked the US Government to aid the Chinese Communist gangs and suppressed the National Government.

In 1944 since Vincent's appointment as the Chief of Chinese Affairs of the State Department, he, in that capacity, had interfered with China affairs. He also became more intimate with Lattimore, maintained a very close contact with the people in the Institute of Pacific Relations , furnished intelligence informations to the Soviet Embassy in the US and cooperated with the pro-Communist staff members of the US Embassy in China with the coordination of his position had caused Ambassador Hurley's failure of mission. Ambassador Hurley resigned under the force of circumstances because some of the American staff of the Embassy had furnished various intelligence informations to the Chinese Communis s, a fact which had obstructed greatly his job.

In 1945, Vincent assumed as Chief of the Far East Division of the State Department. Then the US policy toward China was handled through that

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Division and one Assistant Secretary of State. In theory, the US policy toward China should be laid down by the Secretary of State and the President, but in practice, because both the Secretary of State and the President were extremely busy, except the most difficult and most important problems concerning such policy which were to be decided by them, the general problems were handled according to the study of the experts of the Far East Division after their researches. Thus, the fatal policies of Gen. George C. Marshall in his Mission to China in 1946 favoring the cease-fire from the National Government and the establishment of a United Government with the participation of Chinese Communists were the direct result of the guiding principles set up by the State Department's Far East Division which was then headed by Vincent.

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d. JOHN PATTON DAVIES, JR.:

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

John P. Davies served as a Secretary in the American Embassy and a political advisor to Gen. Joseph Stilwell during the last war. He was one of the important elements among the pro-Communist clique of US Government officials in China.

In June 1944 during Mr. Wallace's visit to China, Davies joined with Gen. Stilwell and Service's conspiracy in building up and supporting the Chinese Communists. He regarded that the quality of the Chinese Communist Party was different from that of the Soviet Russia and that the Chicom Party was proceeding toward a different route from the Soviet Russia.

In the beginning of 1945, Davies was discharged by Ambassador Gen. Hurley and was transferred back to the United States. No sooner, he was re-assigned to the State Department and became one of the members of the highest Planning Board, representing the State Department in the drafting of the US Far East Policy. In that capacity, he further took actions harmful to the Chinese Government and in fact, he was the strongest pro-Communist official in the State Department.

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e.

                      
Nationality: US citizen

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Data:

                     worked in the American Embassy in Chungking during the last war. He joined with John Service and John P. Davies, Jr. to form a pro-Communist clique. In June 1944 during Mr. Wallace's visit to China, he participated in the secret session held by Gen. Stilwell, Service and Davies with an attempt to build up and support Chinese Communists and to overthrow the National Government. In the beginning of 1945, after having been discovered by Ambassador Gen. Patrick Hurley,            was discharged from the American Embassy and was sent back to the States.

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f. [ ] (?)

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

[ ] (?) served as the Second Secretary in the American Embassy during the last war. He was an able assistant to John C. Service, the leader of the pro-Communist clique in the American Embassy. He frequently accompanying Service made contact with the Chinese Communist female agent, [ ] working at [ ] Chungking. After the transfer of Service back to the States, his unfinished missions in connection with the conspiracy to overthrow the Chinese Government were turned over to [ ]. Later [ ] was transferred to the US Army HQ but he frequently exchanged documents with [ ] [ ] in ballrooms or other public meeting places. In 1946 [ ] was transferred to the Executive HQ Peiping of the Military Sub-Committee as the assistant to the American representative, [ ] (?). Through the introduction of [ ] [ ] became very intimate with [ ] the Chinese Communist representative. After the abandonment of US effort to mediate between Chinese Government and Communists, [ ] was transferred back to the States.

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g. AGNES SMEDLEY:

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

Agnes Smedley was an internationally-known woman left-wing writer and reporter. In fact, from the data available in the Richard Sorge Spy ring case broken by Gen. MacArthur's HQ in Tokyo after the second World War, Agnes Smedley was definitely proved to be one of the leading personnel of the 3rd Comintern in China.

Agnes Smedley came to China in 1911 where she stayed over a period of 12 years. At that time she was the correspondent for the German paper "Frankfurt Times" (?). Between 1928 and 1929, she, under the cover of that paper's reporter, collected informations on the German military advisors to the Chinese Government and on the military strategy of the Government to be furnished to the Chinese Communists. Between 1930 to 1931, she worked in the "Committee in aid of Red Army" in Shanghai. After the Chinese Government smashed the [ ] (?) spy ring of the Comintern, the Soviet Russia's International Culture Association's mission calling for the organization of the Chinese Left-wing Writers League and Chinese Left-wing Artists League was handed down to Smedley. So at that time Smedley was very closely associated with many leading Chinese left-wing writers. During the Sian coup d'etat in 1936, she was in Sian (34-16, 108-54) and, in fact, she participated in that treacherous plot, because the Chinese Communist agents, [ ] who

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were very intimate with Smedley were then very active in Sian. After the coup d'etat she took charge of collecting military textbooks printed in the US, France and Germany for the Chinese Communists. When war broke out in China in 1937, she conducted campaigns for donations for the Chinese Communist troops in Hankow. After the fall of Hankow, she, under the pretext of collecting data for the writing of the biography of CHU Te (2612/1795), went to Yen-an, but in fact, she secretly sneaked to the T'ai-Hang-shan area (1132/5887/1472, 33-54, 109-05) to train agents for the Chinese Communists. The Chinese Communist's female agent, [redacted] was so active in Chungking in later days, was then a student under Smedley's training. In 1941, after learning that the outbreak of Pacific war approaching, she hurried back to the States via Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, she told Madame SUN Yat-sen and a couple of left-wing writers about the imminent war. When back in the States, she had recommended the appointment of Gen. Joseph Stilwell as the Commander-in-Chief of the US China-India-Burma Theater which was later adopted by the US Government. On 6 May, 1950, she died in London.

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h. PHILIP J. JAFFE:

Nationality: US citizen

Data:

Philip J. Jaffe was the sponsor of the magazine "Amerasia" which was the leading magazine for presenting distorted pictures and opinions on the Far East. Between 1934 to 1936, he, under the alias of J. W. Phillips, served as the editor of "China today" for promoting propaganda for the Chinese Communists. In June 1937, he accompanied Mr. Lattimore and Bisson to visit senior Chinese Communist officials in Yen-an. He was also the Chairman of "Soviet fraternity association" in US. In April 1945, during the UN conference in San Francisco, [redacted] the Chinese representative had met Browder, the boss of American Communist party at the home of Jaffe in <sup>New York</sup> ~~San Francisco~~. He made frequent contacts with the Soviet Russia's consulate in New York.

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In June 1945 the "Amerasia" case broke out, over one hundred different highly classified documents were found inside the Amerasia Office which were stolen from the State Department, Navy Department, War Department and the OSS, including some very detailed reports about the strengths and locations of Nationalist troops plus designations. It can be positively proved that Philip Jaffe had worked together closely with John Service, the political advisor to Gen. J. Stilwell, and had formed a strong organization with some other persons. Service before submitted his secret reports to the State Department in Washington, he first sent one copy to Jaffe in Amerasia office

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in New York. It was found one of Service's secret report No. 56, was among Amerasia's classified documents entitled: "The decline of CHIANG's prestige" in which Service opposed and criticized CHIANG's leadership.

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i. [redacted]

Nationality: German

Data:

[redacted] came to China around 1936 and had persuaded Chinese Gen. YANG Hu ch'eng (2796/5706/1004) in Sian (34-16, 108-54) to rebel against the Central Government by the order of the Chinese Communists. In 1944 while the war against Japan reached the darkest stage, Chinese Communists had despatched a large number of agents to Chungking to operate in the international circles. Important Chinese Communist officials had made frequent contacts with American officials in Chungking and had sent their secret agents to meet these Americans daily. At public places except the USIS and the US Embassy, such as [redacted] Guest House, Victory Mansion, Southern Hot Spring and other large restaurants where the Americans usually visited, the Chinese Communists had arranged their secret agents to meet the Americans. [redacted] was one of the Chicom agents. She then lived at [redacted] [redacted] Chungking, under the cover as a staff member of the [redacted] [redacted] with which cover, she called upon the diplomatic representatives of the many foreign legations and foreign correspondents day in and day out for the purpose to collect intelligence informations. Her conduct was loose and seductive. She had quite a reputation in Chungking during the wartime. Between 1942 to 1945, she almost daily visited the

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

433

USIS, Victory Mansion, the US Army Quarters, Madame SUN's residence and the Chicom Office in Chungking, located at 50 Tsen-chia-yen (2582/1367/1484). She usually called upon the USIS twice a day and sometimes thrice a day. Every time she went there she usually took along with her many men and women. The closest persons to her were Madame SUN Yet-sen and John Service, and the next closer friends were [redacted] (female,

[redacted] a pro-Communist lawyer, and [redacted]

Her missions were to collect and deliver secretly the intelligence informations and to introduce Communist agents to penetrate into American government agencies, for instance, [redacted] who was hired by USIS as a broadcasting announcer, was introduced by [redacted] in Dec. 1944.

b7C

[redacted] for the purpose to accomplish her missions, was very generous in her love affairs with men. She used her sex appeal to bait various foreign diplomatic representatives, such as the French military attache [redacted] (?) and [redacted] the London Express correspondent who all had committed adultery with her. [redacted] was married to

b7C

[redacted]  
of the Chicom Foreign Office).

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-34-

j. [redacted]

Nationality: Chinese (female)

Data:

[redacted] a native of Anhwei province, spoke very fluent English.

She was graduated in St. Mary School in Shanghai and the Yenching University in Peiping (Majoried in history). In the school, she was called [redacted] b7C

[redacted] In 1935, she joined the Chinese Communist Party. In 1938, she entered the agent training school in the Tai-Hang-shan area (1132/5887/1472, 33-54, 109-05) headed by Agnes Smedley. She later came to Chungking with CHOU En-lai and lived at the Chicom Office in Chungking at 50, Tsen-chia-yen. where she later moved to [redacted]

[redacted] Chungking. She worked as [redacted] secretary and under the cover as a reporter for the Chicom paper, "New China Daily News" she frequently visited the various foreign legations in Chungking and USIS and made friends with foreign correspondents. Her purpose was to collect informations. [redacted] John Service, 1st Secretary

of the US Embassy, but the other Embassy staffs, such as John Davies and [redacted] (?) also maintained a very close relations with her. Service used her as the medium to work with the Chinese Communists in their conspiracy in overthrowing the Chinese Government. She even urged Service to persuade Gen. Stilwell to sabotage Generalissimo's orders and tried to plan hatred among the American officials in the Embassy against the Chinese Government. Later [redacted] was married to [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-35-

b7C

[redacted] of "Masses Weekly". [redacted] is

[redacted] Information in Chicom Foreign Office.

~~secret~~

~~SECRET~~

-36-

k. [redacted]

Natinnality: Chinese

b7C

Data:

[redacted] a native of Shansi was a returned student from Japan. He formerly worked under Gen. YEN Hsi-shan (7051/6932/1472) and had worked in the educational circles in Shansi for many years. He served as the Chief of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government of Shansi. During the last war, because of the difference in political views, he quit his government post and went to the States where he worked as the editor of the Chicom paper, "Oversea Chinese Daily News". Later, through the introduction of Owen Lattimore, he joined the Chinese Section of the Office of Strategic Services. His son, [redacted] was a PH.D. (Economics) from Columbia University, a leftist, who now has joined the Chinese Communists, and is the Secretary General of the "Society for promoting International Trade". [redacted] wife is an American Communist so [redacted] has known many pro-Communist elements in the US.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-37-

b7C

1. [REDACTED]

Nationality: Chinese

Data:

[REDACTED], a native of Kwangtung, was graduated from the Tsin-hua University. He is a member of the Chinese Communist Party. He was sent by the Chinese Communists to America and had edited the "Overseas Chinese Daily News" in New York. Later, through the introduction of Owen Lattimore, he joined the Chinese Section of the Office of Strategic Services. His wife, [REDACTED] is the daughter of a rich Chinese in Los Angeles, a graduate of Yen-ching University in Peiping and a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~-38-~~

m. SURVEILLANCE

1. The supporting informations totalling three pieces concerning the surveillance on the activities of [ ] a Chicom woman agent and her associations with Service and Davies in Chungking in 1944 and related intelligence information are as follows:

b7C

A. Report submitted by surveillo [ ] dated 18 April 1944:

"At 7 p.m., saw Service (American), a Secretary of the American Embassy carrying a brief case enter [ ] residence

[ ] He left at

b7C

8:30 p.m. and seemed to be in a hurry. While walking, he constantly looked around. at 9 p.m. saw [ ] leave her house.

b7D

b2

After following her, saw her go into the Chinese Communist Office on Tsen-chia-yen. At about 10:30 p.m. saw [ ] accompanied by two men in blue Sun Yat-sen style clothes (faces could not be seen) walk out of that Office. One of the two men had a brief case. They got into the black office sedan and drove toward the direction of Liang-lu-k'ou (0357/6424/0656). Figured that they must proceed to the Soviet Embassy, toward which direction, I walked and found the sedan parked at the foot of the hill on top of which the Soviet Embassy stood. Inside the car, except the driver, [ ] and the other two men were not there. When I waited until about 11:20, [ ] and the two men come down from the steps and get on the same car which drove toward the direction of Tsen-

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-39

chia-yen. When I reached Tsen-chia-yen, I saw the same car park in front of the Chicom Office. I waited again and about one a.m. saw [ ] come out and go back to her home."

b7C

B. Report submitted by surveillor [ ] dated 12 May 1944:

"At 7:30 p.m. [ ] with the company of a Chinese girl (about 25 years old, medium height, pretty look, fashionable dress, and spoke English. Name not known, pending further investigation) dined in the Chialing (0857/7117) Guest House with Service and Davies, secretaries of the American Embassy. They sat at table situated in the north-eastern corner of the dining room. There were no guests sitting in the tables around them. [ ] and Service chatted and laughed in a quite low voice. They seemed to be very intimate. When they drank coffee, saw Service write on a piece of paper which he delivered to [ ] who after reading hurriedly put it in her hand bag. At about 9 pm, saw they riding in Service's private car leave the Chialing Guest House. I did not follow because I had no car."

b2

b7C

C. Report submitted by the Chungking Station of BIS dated 30 Sept. 1944:

"The report from agent [ ] of Chungking, states:

"Mr. Service, the Secretary of the American Embassy has shown on many occasions strongly in his acts and words his sympathy toward the Chinese Communists. During US Vice-President Mr. Henry Wallace's

b2

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-40-

visit to China, he has made frequent contacts with Chinese Communists.

[ ] is very much in love with a Communist woman agent, [ ]

[ ] with whom he live with. Service is very

closely associated with Gen. Stilwell's political advisor, Mr. Davies (former Secretary of American Embassy) who is also a pro-Communist element.

b7C

Both Service and Davies were Own Lattimore's able assistants during latter's stay in China. Davies also maintains an intimate relation with

[ ] From indirect investigations, it is known that both Service

and Davies have through [ ] passed informations to the Chinese

Communists and Soviet Russia. It is learned from reliable sources that

Service will soon pay a visit to Yen-an as will be ordered by Gen. Stilwell."

~~SECRET~~



SAC, New York (100-68282)

October 11, 1954

Director, FBI (61-6580)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF *dissem*  
DATE *6-28-83* *JS*

AGNES SMEDLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

G-2 has furnished the Bureau excerpts of information obtained during the questioning of former prisoners of war held by the Chinese Communists in Korea. *b7C*  
[redacted] Army Serial Number [redacted] advised that one Ann Smotherly, an American citizen, wrote "Daughter of Earth" supposedly her life story. He stated the book was used by camp authorities in conducting indoctrination classes for the prisoners of war. It was his opinion that all means of indoctrination seemed effective in one way or another. *Per Army b7C DTD 3/30/83* *Sp4 slw* *6.20.83*

The report of Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated April 28, 1950, at New York in the captioned case reflects on page 69 that Agnes Smedley was the author of "Daughter of Earth." Agnes Smedley, therefore, is probably identical with Ann Smotherly referred to by [redacted] *b7C*

It is noted that in the report of Special Agent O'Brien dated September 8, 1950, Agnes Smedley died in England in 1950. The above data is submitted for your information and for your completion of the files.

DECLASSIFIED BY *Sp4 slw*  
ON *6/10/83*

RECORDED-127

RDS: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMM - FBI  
OCT 11 1954  
MAILED 30

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. BY *Sp4 slw*

DATE OF REVIEW *1-13-82*

DADR

GREIG  
STEWART

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CURRENT INFORMATION

EXCERPT

SMOTHERLY, Ann

Name

Rank

ASN

Dossier No.

Army Area

b7C

SMOTHERLY, ANN

made the following statement concerning  
during [redacted] 's interrogation on

24 August 1953

~~SMOTHERLY, Ann~~ an American citizen who wrote ~~"Daughter of Earth"~~, supposedly her life story. This book was used by camp authorities in conducting indoctrination. All means of indoctrination seemed effective in one way or another.

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

INDEXED-127

61-6546-347

NOV 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
RECORDS SECTION

4-22

10/4

, 1954

- ☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☒ Return to  Ext. b7C \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
Room 1524

- ☒ All References  
☐ Subversive References  
☐ Main References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only  
☐ Restrict to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations  
☒ Exact Name Only  
☒ Exact Spelling  
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT  
Address

*Ann Smotherly*

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R#

Date 10/4

Searcher  
Initial *lcm*

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-22-2004 BY 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/vta

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-6580)

5/18/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)

SUBJECT: AGNES MEDLEY,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rebulet to NY [ ] captioned, [ ] IS-R, " which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [ ] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [ ] should be attributed to [ ] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [ ] by name and characterization:

Form, Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
Report	[ ]	SA JAMES T. O'BRIEN	New York	1	[ ]

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [ ] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies: None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [ ] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to [ ]. It is requested that the office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [ ] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

DECLASSIFICATION OF  
BY [ ]

RECORDED-42

- 1 - Bufile 61-6629
- 1 - NY 105-4261-Subfile A-2

EPM:MAG [ ]

EX-115

MAY 20 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-6629-1

CLASS. BY [ ] DATE OF REVIEW [ ]

JUN 8 1955

PAB

b2

b7c

TO : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

FROM:

*H. A. Quell*

*11/9/56*

*C*  
*Agnes Smalley -*  
*Dist. Sec. - R.*

*Agnes Smalley*

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file:

*61-6580-*

*61-6580-*

NOT RECORDED

11 NOV 29 1956

*5.88*

*70*

52 NOV 29 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *8/25/82* BY *SP2/ELW mlf*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-6580)

5/19/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
IS-R

mb  
Rebulet to NY [ ] captioned, [ ]; IS-R," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [ ] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [ ] should be attributed to [ ] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [ ] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
(Airtel, Etc.)					

NY letter to [ ]  
Bureau

1

b7D

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [ ] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted." b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies: None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [ ] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly. b7D

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [ ] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

cc -

(RM)

RECORDED - 124

61-6580-341

1 - Bufile 61-6629

1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

20 1955

EFM:PEC

MAY 31 1955

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/14/97 BY SP7mac/arc

BY SP7mac/arc

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-6580)

Date: 5/16/55

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
INTERNAL SECURITY -R

Rebulet to NY [ ] captioned, [ ] IS-R, " which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [ ] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [ ] should be attributed to [ ] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [ ] by name and characterization: b7D

(Rpt., Letter)	(Date)	(Agent' Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Numbers)	(T-Symbol)
(Airtel, Etc.)					
Bulet to NY	[ ]				

b7D

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [ ] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies: None

b7D

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [ ] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [ ] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

cc - CORRECTIONS MADE,

RM

ALL SERIALS

R.S.

1 - Bufile 61-6629

1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

JHM:DMR

RECORDED - 8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/13/62 BY SP7 MCKE

63 MAY 31 1955

EXP. PROC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-6580-150

Tickle Mr. J.F. Wacks

[redacted] (original and 1)  
Chief, Records Administration Branch

June 2, 1955

EX-112

Director, FBI

61-6580-351

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-31

AGNES SMEDLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the reports of  
Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated June 26, 1950,  
and May 11, 1951, at New York, wherein information  
is attributed to Confidential Informants [redacted]  
and [redacted] respectively, who actually are [redacted]  
[redacted] He should be described as "an alleged  
former Comintern representative whose reliability  
cannot be determined since he has in the past  
furnished both reliable and unreliable information."

It is suggested that you may desire to  
make these changes in your copies of the afore-  
mentioned reports.

61-6580

DECLASSIFICATION ON  
BY SP1 mac/llc 2/5/88

COMM - FBI  
JUN - 2 1955  
MAILED 19

cc - 61-6629

JFW:rmw  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS. BY SP1 mac/llc

DATE OF REVIEW  
JUN 8 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-111



TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-6580)  
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)

5/23/55

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Rebulet to NY [redacted], captioned [redacted]; IS-R," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [redacted] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [redacted] should be attributed to [redacted] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [redacted] by name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.) (Date) (Agent's Name) (Place Where Made) (Page Nos.) (T-Symbol)

Report

[redacted] JAMES T. O'BRIEN NEW YORK 5 & 6 [redacted]  
 and informant page

DECLASSIFICATION ON  
 BY SP1MAC/HIC 2/5/88 305

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [redacted] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies; None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [redacted] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [redacted] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

cc -

RM

1 - Bufile 61-6629

1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-4 EX-126

EFM:JMG

RECORDED

8 MAY 24 1955

ES/SEC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-6580-351

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY [redacted]  
 DATE OF REVIEW [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR (61-6580) 5/20/55  
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)  
 SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
 IS-R

Rebulet to NY [ ] captioned "[ ] IS-R," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [ ] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [ ] should be attributed to [ ] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change. b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [ ] by name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Nos.)	(T-Symbol)
Bulet to NY [ ]				1 and Characterization added	

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [ ] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted." b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies, None

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [ ] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change the copy of the communication accordingly. b7D

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to None. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [ ] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly. b7D

RECORDED - 64

8 MAY 24 1955

EX-126

MAY 31 1955

1 - Bufile 61-6629  
 1 - NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2  
 MPM:ABB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-14-82 BY SP-10/10

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-66282

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-6580)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-68282)

SUBJECT: AGNES SMEDLEY, was  
IS-R

4/55

Rebulet to NY [ ] captioned [ ] IS-R," which signified the Bureau desired that immediate steps be taken to correct the previous characterization of [ ] in all reports and letters prepared in the past. Rebulet directed that in all instances information furnished by [ ] should be attributed to [ ] by name. He should be characterized as "an alleged former Comintern representative whose credibility is not known since he has in the past furnished both reliable and unreliable information." Rebulet additionally instructed that the characterization be inserted on all copies of the communication in ink, noting the date of change and the initials of the person making the change.

b7D

In accordance with the above, the following communication has been changed in the NYO to properly attribute the information to [ ] by name and characterization:

(Rpt., Letter, Airtel, Etc.)	(Date)	(Agent's Name)	(Place Where Made)	(Page Nos.)	(T-Symbol)
NY letter to Bureau	[ ]			1	[ ]

*no dissemination*

Where this communication was a report, the information corresponding to the T-symbol number for [ ] on the informant page has been marked "Deleted."

b7D

It is requested that the Bureau and all interested offices who received copies of the communication make changes on all copies in their possession.

b7D

It is to be noted that copies of this communication were disseminated locally to the following NY agencies, **None**

These agencies have been advised by separate letter of [ ] new characterization and they have been advised that they may desire to change their copy of the communication accordingly.

It is noted that a copy of the above communication was disseminated locally to **None**. It is requested that the Office notify this agency in writing, making reference to the communication which has been changed, that [ ] credibility cannot be evaluated since he is known to have furnished both reliable and unreliable information and the agency may desire to change the copy of the communication in its possession accordingly.

b7D

RECORDED - 18

61-6580-35

JUN 2 1955

- Bufile 61-6629 (RM)

- NY 105-1261-Subfile A-2

621-X

16 MAY 25 1955

MPM:IMcL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/14/95 BY SP-10/10/95

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tickler:

61-6580

DECLASSIFIED BY: 60290 AUC/BCE/MLT/EHL  
ON 04-08-2005

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: June 2, 1955

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (original and 1)  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: AGNES SMEDLEY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WNINTEL

CLASS. BY Prof. R. W. 8  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW QADR

Reference is made to the reports of  
Special Agent James T. O'Brien dated June 28, 1950,  
and May 11, 1951, at New York, wherein information  
is attributed to Confidential Informants [redacted]  
and [redacted] respectively, who actually are [redacted]  
He should be described as "an alleged  
former Comintern representative whose reliability  
cannot be determined since he has in the past  
furnished both reliable and unreliable information."

It is suggested that each of the  
recipients of this communication may desire to  
make these changes in his copies of the  
afore-mentioned reports.

cc - 1 - [redacted]

BY COURIER SERVICE

b2

BY COURIER SVC.  
RECORDED - 113  
5 JUN - 3  
COMM - FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12 JUN 3 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - 61-6629

JFW:rmw

(6)

JUN 8 1955

ED COPY FILED IN 61-6629-1

TO: W. A. Branigan *WAB*

10.21.57

FROM: E. T. Birley

*Agnes Smalley*

Captioned case has been reviewed and careful consideration given to the advisability of any reinterviews, interviews or other action which may now appear warranted. In the event such now appears desirable, necessary action is being initiated.

Bureau file: 61-6580

DE INDEXED 5-2-60

61-6580-18-62

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*File* (S) *ENG*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *4/25/62* BY *[signature]*

61-6580-

NOT RECORDED

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